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British Navy Aids Egypt; Draft Age May Change; Greco Resigns Art Post

The World's Day—April 16, 1941

In Africa: British Shell Nazis Near Salum

Britain's Navy went into action in the North African campaign, shelling German positions around Salum, Egypt, and harassing troops moving along the road skirting the sea. [Page 5.]

A special envoy from the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, was sent to British headquarters at Diredawa. It was not known whether the envoy was commissioned to discuss terms of surrender or removal of Italian women and children from Ethiopia. [Page 5.] [Page 5.]

The Army of the Nile struck at Germany's extended line of communications in North Africa at Tobruk where a British force is still holding out, and near Fort Capuzzo, on the Libyan frontier with Egypt.

Five thousand Italians and 3,000 native troops have been captured in Ethiopia since the fall of Addis Ababa, according to the British.

Washington: Draft Age Change Considered

The War Department and Congressional committees, President Roosevelt told reporters, are studying the advisability of changing the draft ages later in the year. [Page 3.]

Selective Service headquarters extended from five to ten days the time in which a registrant must report for induction into the Army after receiving his order. Local boards may extend the time to 60 days when justified.

The Association of American Railroads announced that about May 1 a new low fare of one and one-half cents a mile would become effective on all roads for round-trip coach travel by uniformed Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard men on furlough and traveling at their own expense.

President Roosevelt definitely cancelled plans to go to Warm Springs, Ga., this week and may go instead to Hyde Park, N. Y.

Avoiding an immediate showdown on the convoy issue, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed unanimously to delay until April 30 consideration of a resolution forbidding the use of American naval vessels for convoy purposes. [Page 1.]

Representatives from southern coal producing states sought intervention by President Roosevelt in an effort to settle disagreements which have kept many soft coal mines idle since April 1.

Legislation authorizing the President during the present emergency to purchase, requisition and take possession of foreign merchant vessels lying idle in United States waters was introduced by Chairman George (D) of Georgia of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

New England: Greco Quits Art Commission Post

Charles R. Greco, Winchester architect, resigned as Chairman of the Massachusetts Art Commission, and was succeeded by Dr. George H. Edgell. [Page 13.]

A new $500,000 chemical laboratory for research in defense industries was begun at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. [Details and picture: Page 15.]

President Roosevelt announced he is considering making Narragansett Bay a major shipping point for goods for Britain. [Page 13.]

Connecticut women in the arms industry will work nights under emergency order issued by Gov. Robert A. Hurley. [Page 13.]

Two former New England labor organizers are leading rival union campaigns in the big Ford River Rouge plant. [Page 13.]

A wage-hour industrial committee voted unanimously to raise the cotton textile minimum from 32½ to 37½ cents an hour. [Page 15.]

Labor: Jones and Laughlin Raises Pay

Pittsburgh (AP)—The Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation and the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee agreed at a three-hour conference on a new contract granting wage increases of 10 cents an hour to 24,000 workers. [Page 8.]

Air and Sea: Germans Bomb Northern Ireland

A Nazi "blitz" attack on Northern Ireland levelled hundreds of workers' homes in Belfast, and caused widespread damage in six counties, including isolated farms. [Page 6.]

British ground defenses were said to have brought down 57 German night bombers during the first half of April, compared with 44 during the entire month of March.

A German version of air losses said 135 British planes and four barrage balloons had been shot down between April 11 and 15. German losses were placed at 32 planes for the same period.

Balkans: Nazis Admit Stubborn Defense

German admissions that they were encountering stubborn defense in the Balkans have replaced yesterday's statements that the Allies were in headlong flight. [Page 1.]

German gains south of Bitolj into northern Greece, although 65 miles long in some parts, were apparently merely occupation of undefended terrain abandoned by the Allies in formation of their new line to the south.

Two merchant ships, one of them a tanker, were sunk by British airmen in an attack on Valona, Albania, while an important German communication line over the Vardar River at Veles was cut by British bombers.

Yugoslavs, though reported from German sources ready to yield, appeared to be continuing the war in guerrilla fashion.

Diplomatic: Moscow Continues Aid to China

Chungking, China (AP)—It was reliably disclosed that Moscow had informed the Central Chinese Government that Soviet Russian aid to China is being continued, despite the recent Japanese-Soviet nonaggression pact.

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—Premier Gen. Ion Antonescu announced the discovery of an alleged Iron Guard plot to assassinate members of his Cabinet.

Ankara, Turkey (AP)—Official quarters declared that no nonaggression pact was being negotiated with Germany. The Peoples Party unanimously indorsed a secret statement of policy by Foreign Minister Sukru Saracoglu.

Berlin (AP)—German news agency dispatches from Sofia said that Bulgaria had broken off relations with Yugoslavia on the grounds that Yugoslav diplomats in Sofia had tried to foment a revolt.

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Long-Time Job Holders Honored in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, April 16 (AP)—Nearly 1,000 Los Angeles residents who have been employed by the same firm 25 years or longer were honored by the Chamber of Commerce last night.

Harry Chandler, Chairman of The Board of The Times, received a scroll for longest service of an employer, 55 years.

Mrs. Elsie Steen Kelsey, with an insurance company 47 years, has the best employee record.

State Rings Up An Extra $7,002

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall received for the Commonwealth an unexpected gift of $7,002.40 today.

This amount was returned by the 1940 American Legion Convention Corporation which handled the organization's Boston meeting last September. To bring the Legion here the State appropriated $50,000 to help pay expenses of the affair. The Convention Corporation, headed by Glenwood J. Sherrard, trimmed its budget and thus was able to return the balance to the Governor today.

Consul Seeks Transfer Of German Crew

Dr. Herbert Scholz, German consul in Boston, today requested the transfer of the 10 Nazi seamen of the German tanker Pauline Friederich from the East Cambridge Jail to the Plymouth County Jail, or to some other more desirable institution outside of Boston.

The German Consul's request for the removal of the prisoners, indicted by the Federal District Court on charges of sabotage to their vessel while anchored in Boston, was made to United States Marshal J. Henry Goguen.

The Marshal took the request under consideration. Intervention in the case by the State Department and the Department of Justice is expected.

The policy of the Justice Department has been to confine prisoners waiting trial in the Middlesex County Jail, popularly known as the East Cambridge Jail, this being the nearest institution to the Marshal's office.

Dr. Scholz said he wished the sailors transferred because of the crowded conditions in East Cambridge and the lack of facilities for private conferences with the prisoners.

Special pleadings, attacking the jurisdiction of the Federal District Court, and other legal technicalities, are expected to be filed in court this afternoon. This is the final day for filing such pleas.

Objection by the Nazi seamen to the jurisdiction of the Federal Court was forecast by their statement in open court on April 3 that they did not desire to plead to the indictments.

Since their confinement in East Cambridge, Mr. Goguen said today, the prisoners have made no complaint and are receiving mail almost daily from both relatives in Germany and friends located in the United States.

Meanwhile the tanker Pauline Friederich and the Italian freighter Dino, also seized, remain under heavy guard by the United States Coast Guard in East Boston, pending orders from Washington. A detail of 30 men are guarding the two vessels 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The Coast Guard has stationed its life-saving boat, which operates in Boston Harbor during the summer, near the two vessels. This serves as a headquarters and canteen for the guardsmen.

Army to Seek 28 Additional Training Sites

Stimson aid tells senators 'insurance' is needed for defense expansion; Against no-strike laws.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The United States Army will soon begin a survey of available camp sites capable of accommodating from 800,000 to 1,000,000 additional soldiers as "insurance" against an expansion of the present military training program, Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson said today.

He said that approximately 28 new camps would be needed to handle that many men and that the fourth supplemental appropriations bill contains $15,000,000 to finance the survey, which will be handled by engineers now being hired by the War Department.

"This does not mean that we are going to ask for the additional men," he said. "It is merely planning against the possibility that we will need more men."

Meanwhile the Undersecretary of War came out against any further legislation in connection with national defense labor troubles and asked that nothing be done to hinder the work of the new Mediation Board. He repeated his belief to the Truman Senatorial Committee now investigating national defense progress that the strikes had been materially reduced since the establishment of the Board.

The Undersecretary also quashed rumors that the United States Government was going into the manufacture of airplanes, saying that the report apparently originated because the Government was now financing the construction of four plane assembly plants.

"France undertook Government construction of planes and its experience was such that we would not want to repeat it," Mr. Patterson said.

Not Too Costly

The Committee, under the Chairmanship of Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, was told by the Undersecretary that the cost of aluminum did not appear to be increasing the cost of planes unduly. He pointed out that aluminum prices had dropped considerably during the last two or three years and that it was estimated that aluminum contributed about 25 per cent to the cost of a plane.

Asked by Senator Mon C. Wallgren (D) of Washington if the War Department was interested in developing America's own magnesium deposits for the production of aluminum, the Undersecretary said that three new concerns were now engaged in doing this and that the Government was supporting the endeavor.

War Department's Policy

In explaining the War Department's labor policy, Edward F. McGrady, War Department labor adviser, said the Department did not undertake to mediate any strikes, but that it collected data

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Entire Allied Line in Battle; One Slav Army Surrenders; U. S. to Combat Ocean Threat

Only method remains to be determined—Navy to safeguard cargo ships.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Come what may, the United States intends to counter directly the Nazi submarine and air blockade which is today frustrating effective American aid to Britain.

This decision, it can now be authoritatively stated, has already been taken and President Roosevelt is in the act of determining which first steps he will authorize to implement it.

Evidences of this decision accumulate continuously. It will be announced in acts not in words.

Problems relating to America's enlarging role in the war engaged the President throughout the day.

After consultation with Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, Mr. Roosevelt proclaimed that a state of war exists between Hungary and Yugoslavia and pronounced that Hungary was the aggressor.

Hungary Named Specifically

The proclamation declaring American neutrality followed a previous proclamation of a state of war between Yugoslavia, on the one hand, and Germany and Italy on the other.

The new proclamation was specific in designating Hungary as the aggressor.

"Acting under and by virtue of the authority conferred on me I do hereby proclaim that, Hungary having without justification attacked Yugoslavia, a state of war exists between Hungary and Yugoslavia."

Mr. Roosevelt also made arrangements for a conference with W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, immediately upon his arrival in Washington this afternoon. He will go at once to the White House for tea. While there was no intimation as to what would be the specific subject of this conference, its objective will be closer ties between the two countries in the whole war effort and the common defense of the Western Hemisphere.

The latest and most significant step is today's disclosure by the President that he has assured all American shipping lines that their merchantmen will be protected by the United States Navy wherever they choose to sail outside the combat zones declared under the Neutrality Act.

Announced almost casually in response to a question which the President may have known was coming, this far-reaching declara

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By a Staff Artist

New Battle Line in Balkans

Black arrows indicate latest points of advance of Axis powers in the Balkans. Conflicting reports as to the exact location of the new Allied defense line, coming from Greek and German sources, are shown in the north of Greece.

Selassie's Fighters: Brave But Primitive

'Inside the War'

One of the few men to accompany the British forces, which with the Ethiopian armies have completed the capture of Addis Ababa, Edmund Stevens tells the colorful story of the East African campaign. His dispatches are written against a background of war reporting on the Finnish, Norwegian, and Greek fronts.

By Edmund Stevens
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEBRA MARKOS, Ethiopia, April 8 (Delayed)—A motley, never-ending stream of wildly picturesque humanity flows along the Italian motor highway leading here from Burye. Men of every age and hue from light brown to ebony travel by horseback, mule, donkey, or on foot, depending on their wealth and station.

Contingents of from 50 to 100 surround their chief, who is easily recognizable because he's better mounted than the others and usually wears a battered European felt hat and carries a parasol while a boy follows him carrying two rifles. The majority of the men have rifles, which include every known make and vintage. An Abyssinian prizes his rifle above all other possessions, not only as a weapon but as a mark of social standing, and the news that Springfield rifles were being issued to those who agreed to serve the Emperor proved the greatest stimulus to recruiting. Those less fortunate who arrived with only their aboriginal spears were especially eager to join the Negus' forces.

Warriors' Garb Varied

The garb of these warriors is as varied as their armament. Native cloaks alternate or are combined with some item of European dress such as a shirt, a cap, a tunic or breeches of Italian olive gray. Here and there a complete ensemble denotes a recent deserter. In addition, everyone wears ammunition belts, sometimes in double and triple rows, as this too is a mark of wealth. Ethiopians usually fill their belts with cartridges of assorted makes and caliber which they use in trading, for cartridges often serve as a medium of exchange.

The widespread possession of firearms by the hostile native population who know how to use them contributed largely to the chronic state of rebellion and unsettlement in wide areas of Abyssinia under Italian rule, efforts by the Italians to disarm the native population having failed repeatedly. In the present campaign the possession of these arms made possible the guerrilla warfare and harassing tactics which were so instrumental to demoralizing the Italians.

But though this type of warfare serves its purpose, its application is limited. To capture strongly held positions, to pursue and cut off a retreating enemy, regular army forces with plan of operations and modern armament, including air support, are required. Abyssinian patriots have been somewhat handicapped in this regard. Their chief difficulty has been lack of transport and lines of communication. Although the Italians have built a network of roads inside Abyssinia, there are no roads connecting the patriot area with the Sudan. All supplies of arms and ammunition have had to be brought with

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Germans who forecast new British 'Dunkirk' now admit stubborn resistance.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, April 16

One of Yugoslavia's six armies, the second, was stated by the German High Command to have surrendered its arms at Sarajevo, the Bosnian City of Yugoslavia famous for the assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand which led to the war of 1914.

The City was occupied by the Germans today as the Yugoslavs, though divided into many sections by the German advance, continued the struggle on a guerrilla basis.

Meanwhile in Greece, the Balkan battle spread the entire length of the Allied line, according to advices from the British Middle East Command. The Germans admitting meeting "stubborn resistance."

The German difficulties were increased by the work of the Royal Air Force, which cut the German line of communications in Yugoslavia by breaking up the main bridge over the Vardar River at Veles and destroyed much transport on the Veles-Prilep Road.

The RAF also attacked Valona harbor, blowing up a 6,000-ton merchant ship and a 7,000-ton ammunition vessel.

While DNB, the official German news agency, said hundreds of prisoners, including engineers—from the English Midlands, Australia, and New Zealand—had been captured by Nazi infantry in hard fighting in the mountains, British sources said that nowhere had the panzer divisions overshot the new Allied defense line.

German Advance

A German advance into Greece of 65 miles at some points from the Bitolj Pass, bringing them through the western outlet of the Siatista Pass between peaks 6,000 feet high, appeared to be merely by way of occupying terrain evacuated by the Allies in retirement to the new line last week.

Another force, presumably much smaller, which came down the Vardar and entered Salonika at the opening of the campaign, is operating at the eastern end of the Allied line.

London military circles said today German pressure in Greece was increasing.

Col. Conto Leon, Acting Military Attaché at the Greek Legation in London, declared that several "weak and doomed" Greek forts—cut off in eastern Macedonia after the Germans took Salonika—still were holding out, "although constantly harried and suffering heavy bombardment and dive-bombing attacks."

Greeks Resist

Colonel Leon said that an isolated but stubborn Greek force had "for many days blocked routes into eastern Macedonia, thus making possible rescue and smooth embarkation and transportation of substantial numbers of Greek forces from that area."

"When these numbers are revealed," he added, "they will cause amazement and relief."

Colonel Leon asserted that the speedy capture of eastern Thrace, through the advance on Xanthe, was not a military feat because the area was not defended.

The removal of the main Greek forces, he said, began early in March and "when the German attack came on April 6 Greek troops and the bulk of the population had gone."

The attaché declared that Greece had planned to resist the Germans even in event of Yugoslav capitulation to Axis demands and had concentrated its main forces in central Macedonia.

After the Yugoslavia coup d'etat March 27—with a friendly Yugoslav Army covering the Vardar route into Greece—Greek divisions were transferred to strengthen the defense of east-

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Intimate Message from Washington

No Shortage of Sugar in Sight, Says Washington—Prices Are Up, Protests Housewife—Freight Rates Are Higher, Is Reply

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

I had a letter this week from a reader complaining about the rise in the price of sugar. She had read in all the papers that Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the Office for Emergency Management, had said there was no sugar shortage in sight.

"I have just written her," she said, "telling her that three weeks ago I paid 25 cents for five pounds of sugar; two weeks ago, 26 cents; last week, 27 cents; today 28 cents—a rise of 12 per cent in three weeks.

"Either Miss Elliott should not give us this assurance," she contended, "or the rise in price is a racket which we women are going to battle."

She is right. Sugar is a good item for women to watch. It may not be as essential a defense item as steel, coal or chemicals, which Leon Henderson has indicated his new Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply is keeping an eye on, but it is something every family buys. The same basic economics that rules the price of sugar rules the price of heavier defense materials.

Still No Cause for Alarm

Is there cause for alarm in the present rise in sugar prices? Miss Elliott still says "no." The production capacity of the United States, its insular possessions and the foreign countries supplying the domestic market is adequate to supply any existing need, she reasserts.

Then why is sugar going up? Chiefly because of increases in ocean freight rates. In December, 1940, the freight rate from Cuba was 20 cents per 100 pounds, and the rate from the Philippine Islands was 40 cents. On March 18 the freight rate from Cuba was 40 cents and from the Philippines $1.30. This rise, it is estimated, would mean a rise of approximately one cent a pound.

On top of that have come rumors of a shipping shortage that might limit the amount of cane sugar that could be brought to the United States. Certain large industrial sugar users are said to be stocking up because they are concerned about the shipping situation, despite a warning from the consumer division that hoarding of sugar is in effect a "run on the sugar bank." Everybody loses.

Miss Elliott has obtained assurance from the Emergency Shipping Committee of the United States Maritime Commission that enough tonnage will be available to move sufficient quantities to safeguard normal sugar consumption in this country.

The basic reason consumer representatives here are not concerned yet about the rise in sugar prices is the fact that the increase has not been out of proportion to increased wages earned under the defense boom. Salaried persons may suffer, as they always do in periods of rising prices, but the general wage earner is getting his pay increased at the same time prices are advancing.

Seeks to Avoid Price Spirals

The Government has never promised to keep all prices down to their prewar level. Its aim is to ward off an unbalance in the price and wage structure that might lead to the dangerous spirals that brought on the high cost of living in the last war.

And what can the Government do if prices do get out of control and start to run up the ladder? Mr. Henderson was questioned at length on that possibility at a press conference the other day. His new division has gathered all the price control powers that have ever been bestowed on the Executive, but none was expressly designed for the job he is about to undertake.

Mr. Henderson has listed eight different sections of law under which his O. P. A. C. S. might operate. Among them is the provision in the Social Security Law providing for placing of compulsory defense orders and for requisitioning of plants in the event of failure or refusal to comply with such orders. Another is the law which authorizes the President in time of war, or threatened war, to certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission that certain traffic shall have preference or priority in transportation. In other words, transportation facilities might be withheld from sugar producers, refiners or wholesalers who insist upon charging higher prices than a maximum that Mr. Henderson might set.

Yet, barring possible requests for more authority from Congress and for legal penalties for price speculators, the biggest weapon O. P. A. C. S. will have is, as Mr. Henderson has said, moral support of a community. Women, who do 85 per cent of the consumer purchasing in the United States, will have a big job at best in building up that weapon.

Mary Hornaday

Dies Researcher Blames Reds For Fomenting Recent Strikes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—The flat assertion that 40 per cent of the delegates to the last three Congress of Industrial Organizations conventions were either outright Communists, or tinged with Communism, made by Dr. J. B. Matthews, $7,200-a-year research director of the Dies Committee, precipitated a stormy controversy in the House Military Affairs Committee investigating defense strikes, and combined with many other equally positive charges ultimately left the Committee members in a state of doubt and uncertainty.

Following testimony before the same Committee by William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, minimizing the influence of Communists in defense strikes, Dr. Matthews' sweeping charges struck an apparently irreconcilable note. Dr. Matthews named names, cited chapter and verse, and declared among other things—

The Dies Committee has a list of 250,000 to 500,000 Communist members.

The Committee has "informers" in many labor unions and Communist cells.

Communists plan a general strike in the aluminum industry "in the next seven days."

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was "devised entirely" by Communists. Former chairman of this organization was Dr. Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina President, now Mediation Board member.

Communists are in "complete control" of American Peace Mobilization, Inc.

A large number of government employees are Communists or "fellow-travelers."

Communists were influential or instrumental in the following strikes, Allis-Chalmers, Ford Motor, International Harvester, Bethlehem, Vultee and Harvill Die Casting.

These and similar sweeping charges left the Committee torn within itself, some members feeling Dr. Matthews had proved his point by the system of inductive reasoning by which he showed the aims of the Communist Party were similar to those of some of the accused organizations, and other Committee members demanding more exact proof.

A personal note was injected when Committee members brought the admission from Dr. Matthews that he himself was once a Communist "fellow-traveler" like some of the men now accused.

Representative R. Ewing Thomason (D) of Texas repeatedly demanded of Dr. Matthews whether his views had changed since that day. Dr. Matthews declined to reply to the questions. The Committee went into executive session to consider its next step in the baffling problem.

'Virtues Are Real'

The English have regained the old Roman sense of a mission, the old English belief that heroic virtues are real. Without a similar regeneration here at home, we shall not save America.

Helen Hill and Herbert Agar in "Beyond German Victory." Reynal & Hitchcock, publishers

Farmers Recall World War And Fight Shy of Surpluses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Even the younger generation farmer knows about the fix the other World War got his business into. The American grower was induced to plant more and more land to staple food crops, chiefly wheat, to meet the great foreign demand, and then afterward found himself buried in surpluses and starved by depression prices. So today he's acting, not so much like Adam Smith's "economic man," as like a man who's learned a lesson.

There is more skepticism about some phases of this war among the farmers than among many of the America First isolationists. But with the farmer it's all a matter of prices. He wants better prices. He wants parity prices. And he wants to, and can, produce all the market will bear. But he doesn't want to go through that 1920-30 experience again. He doesn't want to overexpand any more than the manufacturer does.

As a matter of fact, there has been little or no tendency so far to increase acreages in anticipation of increased demand, though there certainly has been plenty of temptation flung in the face of the American farmer. He has resisted it simply because he's been both hind-sighted and far-sighted.

Decide to Sit Tight

As one grower out in Iowa put it to a visitor: "We're just goin' to sit tight this time."

Foreign demand of course has dropped off sharply, to about the lowest point, in fact, in some 50 years. But meanwhile domestic needs, because of the business pickup, have jumped ahead. They are likely to keep on increasing. Shouldn't the farmer grow more and take advantage of this? Well, he wants to get all the business he can. But he wants to avoid two things—depressing prices, and overexpanding.

A report prepared recently by the Iowa State College Committee on the Impact of the War on Iowa Agriculture, puts it this way: "The picture of rapidly improving demand for farm products is darkened somewhat by the uncertain export situation."

Other observers note that it might more logically be put this way: "The picture of uncertain exports is brightened by the rapidly improving domestic demand."

Summing up the demand situation, though, prospects are favorable for the next two years, this report says.

More Prices Pegged

Meanwhile, Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard has announced a program of pegged prices for hogs, butter, eggs, and poultry. Simultaneously, restrictions on corn growers were relaxed.

To this, Earl C. Smith, President of the Illinois Agricultural Association, and Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, declared:

"Farmers have always done their full part in meeting national emergencies, and they will be glad to increase production at this time to the extent the Administration may deem advisable to protect the consumers, not only in this country, but also to fulfill national obligations abroad. But they are also vitally interested in being assured that in the post-emergency period, their increased production at this time will not have the same disastrous effects as was true in the years following World War No. 1."

Fails to Provide Parity

At the same time, Edward A. O'Neal, President of the Federation, a prime sponsor if not originator of the original AAA program, but between whom and Washington there has recently grown a cooler and cooler relationship—declares, in criticizing the price-pegging move: "The principal objection is the failure of the price formulas to carry out the principle of parity, for which the farmers have fought for many years."

He holds that the new policy will have the effect, instead of boosting prices to the parity level, of putting a lid on them.

The farmer is keenly interested in the war. Most farmers are for all-out-aid to Britain. But still their concern is largely over its effect on their own business, which is natural. They firmly believe that the interests of the whole nation are tied up closely, right down at the roots, with the interest of the farmer.

A friendly chat with your Hartford Agent will acquaint you with several ways, some you do not know about in which his experience and counsel will be helpful and may save you considerable money. He is easy to find—Western Union will give you his name—a service which costs you nothing. (In Canada, call Canadian National Telegraphs.) Why not call him today?

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HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. . .

Antiques: Adam Suite Given to Museum

Furniture covered with gobelin tapestry shows relation to French designs.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Museums of this country are adding steadily to their important possessions in the field of decorative arts, not only examples of recent centuries in America, but those of ancient eras in the Orient.

The Philadelphia Museum announces a generous bequest of Alma V. Lorimer, consisting of a suite of the furniture designed by Robert Adam for Sir Lawrence Dundas about 1766, and covered with gobelin tapestry.

This bequest is notable for its great beauty and richness, and is also important because it shows the relations between the French and English decoration during the same decades of the 1700's.

At the time this furniture was made, the classic revival, which was inspired by discoveries at Pompeii and Herculaneum, began to influence English architecture and home furnishing.

Writing in the March number of the Museum Bulletin, Director Fiske Kimball states: ". . . Contrary to the supposition formerly prevailing, that the Adam style in England was derived from the Louis VXI in France, we have demonstrated that the first decorations of Adam preceded the corresponding works in France by a score of years; that his first designs for furniture anticipated similar French designs by a decade or more; and that these English decorations and furnishings were directly influential in the genesis of the Louis XVI style in France. It was, moreover, precisely the designs for the Moor Park furniture which were among the very first examples to make known the Adam style in France."

The settee shown here is a typical work of Robert Adam, covered with gobelin tapestry made especially for it, to his design. This suite consists of a sofa, six armchairs, two seats, and two fire screens. All this will be installed ultimately to furnish a contemporary drawing room removed from the Lansdown House, Berkeley Square, when this was altered in 1930. This room was given to the Museum last year by Mr. and Mrs. Graeme Lorimer, and is now in the course of erection.

Ancient Chinese Bronzes Added to Museum Collection

Chinese bronzes dating from 1200 B. C. to 200 B. C. have been added to the Alfred E. Pillsbury collection which is on exhibition at the Minneapolis Institute of Art—impressive relics of the first highly civilized art expressions of the Chinese people.

Along with a considerable number of similar works of Chinese art, these are reminders that China's present struggle for continuance of its national culture and development is but a comparatively trifling episode in the thousands of years during which it has progressed steadily from barbarism to modern culture.

Surely such a sturdy race, productive of so many forms of superior art may be expected to recover again its admirable way of life. These bronzes speak thus compellingly across the gulf of some 3,000 years, exciting admiration for the high technical skill and artistic talent of their makers.

Of four additions to the collection, two are pictured here. The covered vessel with a bale-like handle is a familiar outline, a somewhat similar form being found in American iron pots of the past centuries. But here the similarity ceases.

Its graceful outline is but partially decorated with a band of crouching deer surrounding the upper portion of the throat and the top of the cover. Rams' heads terminate the handle around which extends a band a stylized locusts in low relief. It is covered by a soft gray-green patina with spots of red rust.

The cast bronze basin, or low bowl, bears an inscription which leads to the belief that it was made about 479 B. C. The form is simple, enriched by a complicated design in bands encircling the bowl—dragons so placed that they are heading alternately up and down.

The casting of these bronzes is an extremely difficult process, even after the designer has produced his intricately carved original. Our admiration is stirred by viewing these remarkable objects which come from three periods, covering about nine centuries. The example last mentioned is dated between 650 and 200 B. C.

Courtesy Minneapolis Institute of Art and Philadelphia Museum

Recent Additions to Museum Collections

Above: Settee is from a suite of 11 pieces bequeathed to Philadelphia Museum by Alma V. Lorimer. The suite was designed by Robert Adam about 1766 and is covered with gobelin tapestry made to his design. Lower: Recent additions to the Alfred F. Pillsbury loan collection of ancient Chinese bronzes in the Minneapolis Institute of Art are four examples, two of which are shown here. At left is a covered vessel of graceful outline, with arched handle decorated in low relief, its ends in form of rams' heads. Bands of crouching deer surround the neck and cover. From Early Chou period, 1122 B. C.-950 B. C. Dating about six centuries later, the bronze basin at right is a fine example of Late Chou art, having a uniform light green patina; decorated with bands of enlaced dragons. Diameters: left 5 inches; right, 17.

$180,000,000 Ship Contract

CHESTER, Pa., April 16 (AP)—Government authorization for condemnation proceedings to expand defense production at the Sun Shipbuilding & Drydock Company coincided today with announcement the Company would build 72 swift oil tankers for the United States at a cost of $180,000,000.

John G. Pew, Company President, said a contract for the 145,000 barrel vessels, all carrying gun emplacements, would be signed with the Maritime Commission within a few days and "we expect to complete all 72 ships in two years, launching the first in about nine months."

Construction will be speeded by building of 12 new ways and shops to go with them at a cost of about $12,000,000. Mr. Pew disclosed it was likely 10,000 workers would be added to the pay roll within a year.

The Maritime Commission moved to make possible the expansion by announcing it would condemn a frontage of 2,425 feet on the Delaware River adjoining the Sun Shipyards—its first such action in connection with the defense program.

The approximately 50 acres involved are owned by Joseph Bancroft & Sons Company which, the Commission said, was demanding $2,594,000 for the land—"most excessive in our opinion, in view of the fact that the entire property, of which the Commission is seeking but a portion, cost the owners only $1,028,000."

W. Ralph MacIntyre, Vice-President of the Bancroft firm, termed the Commission's action "unprecedented" and added his company offered the land to Mr. Pew at the same price he had paid for property adjoining his shipyard on the other side.

"If the offer came to us from any private party, we would under no circumstances part with any of our property," declared Mr. MacIntyre. "The extension of the Pew shipyard over most of our land may have consequences which may do irreparable damage to our long-established business.

"We are confident that in a court proceeding we will justify a price considerably above what we were willing to take for a prompt settlement."

'Bombers' Guilty In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 16 (AP)—An attorney and a salesman were convicted late yesterday of felonious possession of a dynamite bomb found last June 24 in the Philadelphia Workers' School during the Republican National Convention.

They were Attorney Adolph Heller, Director of the school who testified the school offered courses in Communism, and Bernard Rush, a student.

Jurors who deliberated two hours and 45 minutes returned the verdict to Judge Curtis Bok, who had told them "do not bring in a Russian verdict by Russian methods, but rather, bring in an American verdict by American methods."

Sentence was deferred pending arguments for a new trial.

The bomb was found in a school washroom. The building is located two miles from Convention Hall.

Both Mr. Heller and Mr. Rush disclaimed any knowledge of the bomb, a crudely constructed device consisting of dynamite, a clock mechanism, electric detonator and wires.

Art Exhibit Shows Growth of Australia

SYDNEY, New South Wales (AP)—Senator H. S. Foll, Australian Minister of Information, said recently after inspecting an Australian art collection which will be sent to the United States for exhibition that Americans would realize upon attending the exhibition that Australia's early struggle had been similar to that of the United States.

The collection is arranged in chronological order, tracing Australian history and development of art from a beginning of crude pigments used by aborigines upon bark until an ending of excellent contemporary art.

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Halifax Sees War Balance Shifting in Britain's Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Despite rapid Axis advances in the Balkans and North Africa, the long-term balance in war strength, weighted heavily against Britain and its allies at the war's start, is now unmistakably shifting, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, declared at a dinner given in his honor by the English-Speaking Union at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night.

Because of the growing mass of materiel pouring into Britain from the United States, the Dominions and India, Chancellor Hitler must concentrate Germany's full might on the Battle of the Atlantic in any attempt to win the war, Lord Halifax stressed.

In an address which carried the assurance of eventual victory, he cited Prime Minister Winston Churchill's estimate that the Atlantic battle can be won—provided that "our joint resources are, to the full limits of our respective abilities, brought to bear."

No Prediction on Convoys

The British Ambassador hailed President Roosevelt's three-fold action in turning over United States Coast Guard cutters to Britain, in making available foreign vessels lying in American ports and in declaring the Red Sea to be no longer within the war zone. Then, without mentioning convoys, he added:

"Whether at any time it may be within your power to take further action to meet the situation as it develops, it is not for me to say."

Paying tribute to the English-Speaking Union as representing by its existence the joint destiny of the British Commonwealth and the United States, Lord Halifax referred to "that which matters most," the love of freedom which, he said, was impelling "the march of free men from the four quarters of the globe."

Sees Freedom Triumphant

"The same spirit, the same thirst for freedom which created this United States, which created the British Commonwealth of Nations, cannot, so long as it retains its true vitality, go down before so vile a thing as the Nazi system has shown itself to be," Lord Halifax declared. "Our own will and our own faith are our best defenders, provided they constantly inspire our action with their own resolution."

The British Ambassador, in what amounted to a report on the war's progress, made no attempt to minimize Nazi successes in North Africa and in the Balkans where, he said, cajolery and blackmail having failed, Hitler struck at Yugoslavia before mobilization was complete and before staff conversations, which Yugoslavia's previous government had refused the British, could be made effective. Britain's North African forces, "deliberately weakened" to aid Greece and Yugoslavia, had fallen back, but had "made the enemy pay dearly," he added.

"While the present situation is not free from anxiety, there is no reason to suppose that it will not be held, and every stage in the forward movement of the enemy imposes new difficulties on his problem of maintenance and shortens the British supply lines," he declared. "A stream of British reinforcements in men and material is steadily flowing into that theater."

Has Scattered His Strength

Looking on the credit side, Lord Halifax saw Germany as committed to a campaign involving interruption of vital Balkan supplies to the Reich.

"The result," he said, "is that, instead of being able to concentrate his strength against ourselves in the only theater which could be decisive, he has been forced to send his legions into fields in which, whatever success he may win, he cannot achieve that success against Great Britain which alone can win the war. That is why he will continue to make every effort, by ruthless attacks on shipping and indiscriminate night bombing, to smash the center of resistance."

Britain's air force now, he reported, was an "incomparably more formidable instrument than it was even a few months ago," and with American airplanes added, was beginning to give Hitler "as good and better than he gives us." As for the night bomber, the toll of machines destroyed was mounting slowly, he added.

The Growing Snowball

"Hitler is now faced by the spectacle, which is for him a spectre, of the growing productive strength of the United States and the British Commonwealth," Lord Halifax declared, "a strength reflected in the increasing military resources that are being steadily marshaled against him on land and sea and in the air. . . . If money be any criterion, expenditure upon the war is now running at half the total national income of Great Britain and her partner nations."

Lord Halifax praised the United States for adding its efforts to an association of free peoples, which by this addition, he said, had come to total nearly 200,000,000 persons. While the component democracies had moved slowly at first, because of the need of the individuals therein to find conviction in their hearts, when these nations move as today, "their momentum," he said, "has a drive and thrust denied to enslaved people."

As also weighing heavily on the credit side, Lord Halifax referred to the growing hatred for Hitlerism and Nazism among the conquered peoples of Europe; and he voiced the view that Allied sea power, still indiminished in strength, might in the end "play the largest part in bringing down the pillars of the Nazi temple."

Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of the Union, presided. Mrs. Samuel Seabury was Chairman of the Dinner Committee, assisted by Mrs. Langdon Marvin, Mrs. John Sloane and Mrs. George Whitney.

Lady Halifax Sees Housing Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

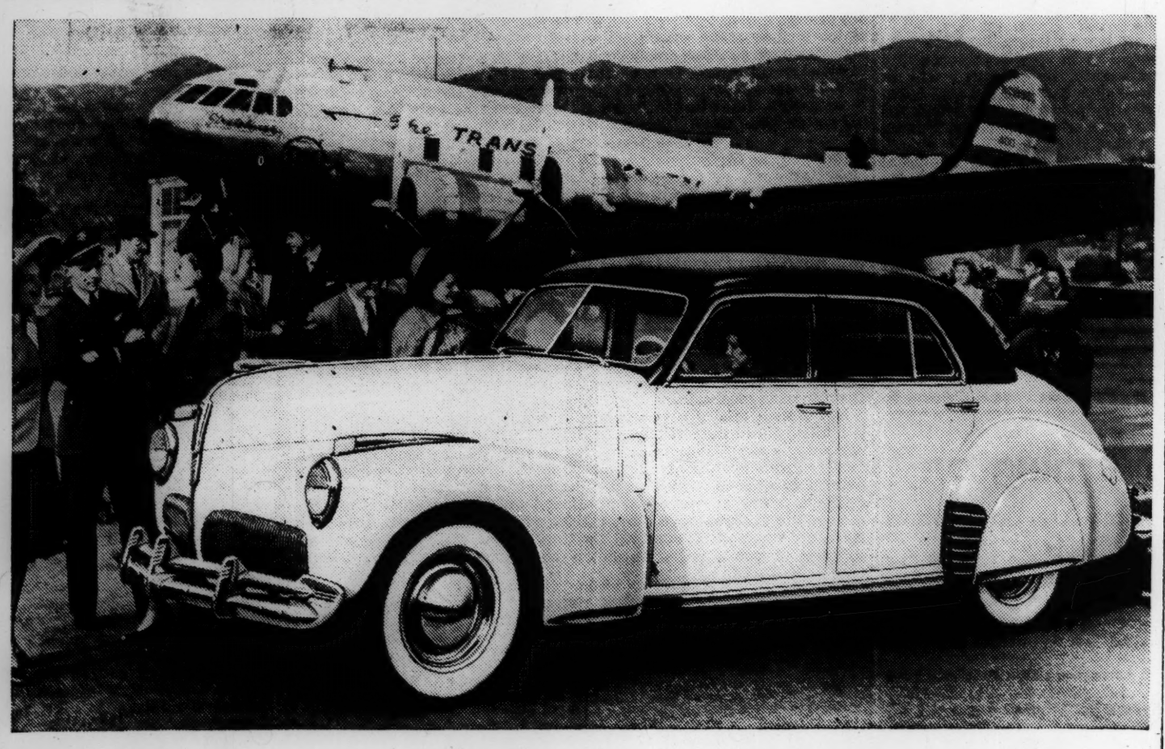
NEW YORK, April 16— Viscountess Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, visited British war relief organizations on her latest trip to New York, but she devoted even more time to inspecting some of the city's outstanding housing developments. While Viscount Halifax was visiting the United States battleship North Carolina yesterday afternoon, Lady Halifax toured the Vladeck Houses, the Fort Greene site of the city's largest housing development and the Red Hook Housing project. At the Red Hook project she paid a surprise visit to Mrs. Joseph R. Roley, one of the tenants, and was shown a typical apartment.

Lady Halifax began the day by visiting City Hall with Lord Halifax, where she was escorted into the Councilmanic Chamber on the arm of Mayor La Guardia. Next she saw metropolitan headquarters of Bundles for Britain at 484 Park Avenue, and the national offices at 745 Fifth Avenue. Lord and Lady Halifax were luncheon guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and then the wife of the Ambassador, accompanied by Mrs. Godfrey Haggard, wife of the British Consul General in New York, set out on the housing tour.

Promotions in Sight For Reserve Officers

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—The Reserve Officers Association announces a new promotion policy which will afford promotion May 1 to approximately 1,400 members of the Officers Reserve Corps.

The new policy, approved by the War Department, will permit the promotion of all officers as soon as they qualify. Geographical limitations previously had been imposed on promotions in accordance with the peacetime procurement objectives of the nine Army Corps areas.



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Making Minimum Draft Age 18 Instead of 21 Reported Due

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Universal military training, rather than the present system of selective service, became a distinct possibility today following the statement of President Roosevelt that it would be a good thing if everyone gave a year's service to his country.

At the same time, the President told his press conference late yesterday that in May or June a Congressional committee would begin studying the advisability of reducing the selectees' minimum age limit from 21 to 18 and perhaps reducing the present maximum age limit of 35.

President Roosevelt is known as a long-time exponent of the European system of military training whereby young men in their late teens and early twenties are obliged to serve in the army for one or more years. The President is believed to have had some such system in mind when he said that all Americans would be much better off today if they had given such service to their country.

Army Favors Universal Service

The War Department, long starved for sufficient man power and obliged to maintain a constant drive for recruits, strongly favors a compulsory military training law which would oblige all physically-able youths of around college age to undergo at least a year's service in the army.

While recognizing that the 21-35 year age limit imposed under the Selective Service Law was a fair way of meeting last year's crisis, the army feels that it would do a better job with a larger proportion of younger men and that, if war were to come to this country anytime within the next five years, a number of the men called to the colors might be in their late thirties.

It is known that the President, the War Department, the Army and a considerable number of Senators and Representatives feel that the present law is a stopgap measure and that, if the country is agreed that military service is necessary, it should be placed upon a more substantial and efficient basis.

Exponents of universal military service hold that it would affect all young men without discrimination and that it would not, as now sometimes happens under the selective service system, interrupt careers that may already be well established. These exponents also advocate that the law be so written as to permit young men to finish their education before being called for training.

Only Men Under 30

Meanwhile, selective service headquarters are reported studying a plan whereby, beginning in June, only men 30 or under would be selected for training. This is in line with the desire to have the men as young as possible and is thought feasible now that the number of men under arms is rapidly approaching the 1,400,000 limit. Headquarters are also believed to be in favor of reducing the minimum age limit from 21 to 18.

A so-called "American Legion" bill is already before Congress, stipulating that military training must take place between the ages of 18 and 21 and it is assumed that any change in the laws will be written around this measure.

On the other hand, Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, said that he believed the Selective Service Law should remain unchanged until America's position in the world conflict has been clarified. He said that while revision might be possible the gravity of the international situation demanded that very careful study precede any changes.

Blocking of Draft Brings Prison Terms

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 16 (AP)—Ramon Medina Ramirez, acting President of the Nationalist Party, and Rafael Lopez Rosas, Acting Secretary, were convicted here by a jury of conspiring against Selective Service and urging Puerto Ricans not to register for military service.

Federal Judge Robert Cooper sentenced each to two years in prison on each of two counts, and recommended a five-year parole at the end of the first two years.

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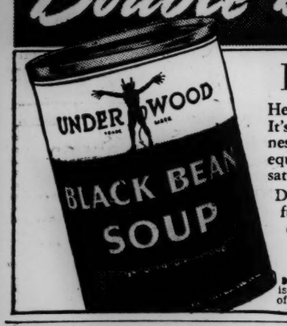

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Bombs Burst in Air Here Only in Song

Paul-Parker

Girl Scouts and Friends Sing the Old Tunes

All over the country music publishers and dealers report a growing popularity of patriotic songs as a definite contribution to national defense in strengthening the already magnificent public morale.

U. S. Finds Patriotic Uplift in Song

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Songs of peace and defense are enjoying a new crescendo of popularity throughout the Nation. In army camps, in concert halls, before women's gatherings, in schools, on the radio—this union of hearts and heads in a musical all-out for national harmony is making itself heard

According to music publishers, some of the best sellers of the day are the patriotic airs. Schools and choral societies are sending in a steady stream of orders for reprints of World War songs as well as the works of modern composers caroling a love for America and its institutions. This uptrend in the sales of "national" music has continuously advanced, they say, despite the current controversy between composers and the broadcasting companies, which has necessarily limited the public rendition of what's new or fairly new in music.

America feels like singing. Almost simultaneously with the recent announcement of the release of the new official Army song book has come word that the Associated Glee Clubs of America, representing about 25,000 male voices in local choruses throughout the United States, are ready to bring their music into the Army camps.

Finds Many Patriotic Outlets

The public school assembly—from primary or even kindergarten grades up—is devoting itself increasingly to patriotic or peace programs, depending largely on the enthusiasm of the individual teacher. The American Legion, Parent - Teacher Associations, churches, all are feeling a new urge to say it in song.

It is not that 1941 has brought out a militant spirit, the song publishers explain, any more than this has been noticeable during all the peace-loving interlude since the World War. But it is that people are giving voice to an intensified loyalty, a new gratitude, a courageous faith and a unity, such as has not been crystallized until recent months.

"While the propaganda song gets to us occasionally, such as the plea to keep us out of war, that is not the type of composition we are encouraging," a representative of Mills Music, Inc., an outstanding publisher of patriotic songs, said. "What we want is the typically American song. There is no doubt but that it is definitely catching on right now. Compositions such as the "Bill of Rights" song, or 'On Freedom's Shore' selected for Brotherhood Week, the 'World Peace Hymn' brought out last year, and now the 'Lincoln's Gettysburg Address' number, as well as others expressing a fraternal hope for England show which way the wind is blowing."

The "World Peace Hymn" with its plea, "All nations pray for peace, pray that all war will cease," has been indorsed by many groups. Churches, the Salvation Army, the Girl Scouts and others have given it their approval.

World Effort for Harmony

Mrs. Helen Harrison Mills, Chairman of International Relations for the National Federation of Music Clubs, has called it a "very sincere and worthy effort toward that world harmony we all seek."

"There is no better way to create unity than by singing," Lorenzo Camilieri, leader and founder of the People's Chorus of New York, declared recently. "Music talks by itself. It is the most vivid example of the possibilities of cooperation. Music dispels confusion, relieves pressure. Politics and intellectual 'get togethers' are all right, of course, but music gives people inspiration, and without inspiration you don't have the wings with which to move. If we did not think so much in material values, we would not be as much concerned as to how to save our skin as how to save our spirit."

He advocated community choruses in every city and town, which would dissolve their concern over "problems" into song.

Right Emotional Outlet

Similarly, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Chairman of the People's Chorus and the sponsor of a new defense song that has been successfully tried out in various parts of the United States, commended the growth of the singing movement.

"We have lots of emotion in America, and it is not always given the right outlet. If a spiritual note could be injected into this choral singing for defense, you would have something very valuable indeed. Music, I think we might remember, is a common denominator of all races, creeds, ages; and the effort of a musical director to never give his group a negative song to sing, I feel, is particularly significant."

While "The Star-Spangled Banner" continues to wave interruptedly among the currents of popular song, there are others, too, that are extremely popular in connection with the patriotic revival. These include "God Bless America," and "America, I Love You," as well as "America, the Beautiful"; also "I Love the U. S. A.," and "There'll Always Be An England."

Progress, as Western Air Lines Knows It, Over Past 15 Years

SALT LAKE CITY, April 16 (AP)—Fifteen years ago a businessman paid $90 to fly from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City as the world's first paying passenger. He held a mail sack in his lap nine hours while the logy "freighter" covered the 600-odd miles.

Today, luxury liners carrying 21 passengers fly over the same route in three hours. The transports offer accommodations rivalling those of a hotel, and the passengers pay $34.75 each.

Thus progress was the theme as this pioneer flying company, Western Air Lines, observed its fifteenth anniversary with ceremonies in several western cities.

The businessman who bought the first paying passenger ticket was Ben F. Redmon of Salt Lake City, who will be a guest at a dinner here today.

"The plane didn't have a passenger seat, so I sat on one mail sack and held another in my lap," the aerial enthusiast recalled.

The line, formerly Western Air Express, was organized by a group of Los Angeles and Salt Lake City businessmen in the summer of 1925. Scheduled operations began April 17, 1926, a small plane making one flight daily. Carrying express and mail, the monoplane had a cruising range of 600 miles at 110 miles an hour.

The line employed four pilots, a maintenance crew of five and an office staff of four. Today it hires 42 pilots, 100 maintenance men, plus an office staff of 275, and its transports streak across the sky at more than 200 miles an hour.

Its Los Angeles-Salt Lake City route has been extended to include San Diego, Calif., on the southeast and Great Falls, Mont., on the northwest. An extension into Canada is expected soon.

Celebration of the anniversary began in San Diego Monday, moved on to Los Angeles yesterday, reached Salt Lake City today and terminates at Great Falls Friday.

Blind Children In Story Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—The twelfth annual short story contest for blind children of the Nation is on this week in an announcement by The Searchlight, children's magazine printed in the raised dots of braille, at the New York Association for the Blind here. Miss Helen Day, its blind-deaf editor, said that Clifton Fadiman, Mary Margaret McBride, Bellamy Partridge, Lowell Thomas, and Carolyn Wells would be the literary jury. Winners in the contest, which is open to any blind child under 18, will be announced in June, the first prize to be $20, and the second, $5.

The Searchlight contains reprints of stories from well-known magazines and is distributed free 10 times a year in 47 States and 16 foreign countries.

The extent to which blind men and women across the country are working in national defense production is a feature of the annual report of the American Foundation for the Blind, issued simultaneously. Nearly 1,832 blind persons are now at these jobs, the report states, of which 450 have been added during the year in the 44 sheltered workshops operating in 26 States.

The Foundation, as the "incorporated guardian" of the 200,000 blind men and women in the Nation, is co-operating with the Federal Government through National Industries for the Blind, its affiliate, in the allocation of Government orders. These call for such articles as brooms, mops, whisk-brooms, deck swabs, mattresses, cocoa mats, pillow cases, and mail bags.

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Pacific Airways to Center on Honolulu

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—In preparation for an anticipated postwar acceleration in development of commercial aviation in the Pacific, Federal and territorial funds have been made available for construction of a $5,000,000 international airport at Honolulu.

Yesterday a dream, today a plan, tomorrow a reality—this combination seaplane and land plane base is envisaged as the mid-Pacific terminal of air routes linking all major countries on the Pacific rim

This airport, known in Hawaii as the Keehi (Kay-ay-he) lagoon project, has at last taken definite shape from the mists of dreams.

The Territorial Legislature has appropriated $100,000 which will be Hawaii's initial share in the project, the estimated ultimate cost of which will be approximately $5,000,000.

Passage by the Legislature of a bill appropriating the $100,000 and prompt signing of the bill by Governor Poindexter has in effect put the Keehi project on "the dotted line" and has cleared the way for action.

Appropriations Approved

President Roosevelt has approved appropriation of $3,300,000 which War Department engineers have estimated as the Federal share in the project.

Originally the Territory was expected to match this sum by an appropriation of $1,000,000 for acquisition of necessary titles to shore areas and for construction of terminal facilities. Federal funds were to be used for dredging runways and for construction of breakwaters.

But because of the potential value of such an airport for defense purposes an agreement was reached between the Territorial and Federal Governments whereby the Territory would make an initial $100,000 available at this time to get the project under way.

This has been done and Honolulu's long dreamed-of, much discussed international airport at last appears assured.

This project will provide unexcelled facilities for commercial aircraft. Plans call for a land area of approximately 700 acres and three seaplane runways each 1,000 feet wide and varying in length from one and one half to three miles. Material dredged from the lagoon will be used to fill areas for the land plane base.

Keehi lagoon, from which the project derives its name, is an area of shallow water and mud flats lying between Honolulu Harbor and Pearl Harbor, temporary home base of the United States Fleet.

At present all trans-Pacific clippers land at Pearl Harbor and discharge their passengers at the Pan American Airways' base on the Pearl City Peninsula, which is approximately 13 miles from the center of Honolulu and about 16 miles from the Waikiki Beach and hotel district.

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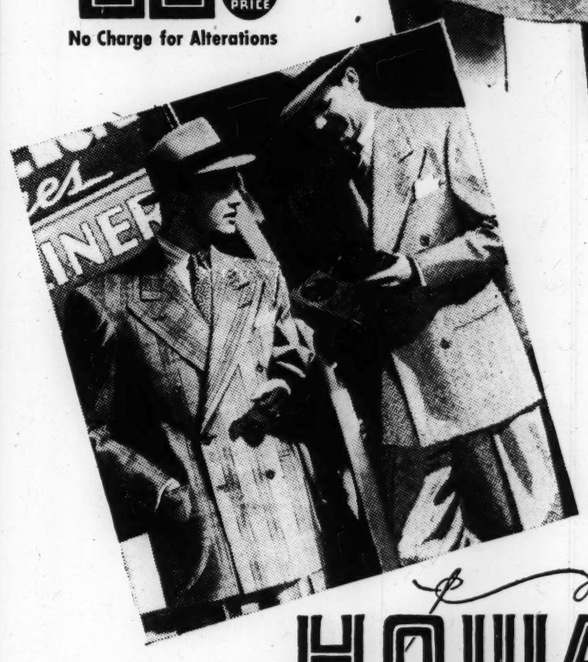

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Australian War View; Munitions Plan

SYDNEY, New South Wales, April 16 (AP)—Acting Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden, in a statement last night after a meeting of Federal and State Ministers, said that if Britain suffers serious reverses in the Balkans Australia must expect trouble in the Pacific.

Mr. Fadden said a serious view of the Pacific situation must be taken in view of the intense strain in the Middle East and the newly-concluded Russian-Japanese pact.

He said that every citizen in Australia must give "his all" and have "abiding faith in victory" but that victory would be achieved only if Australia does its utmost.

The Acting Prime Minister's statement came after a meeting of the Loan Council composed of representatives of the Federal and State Governments, which turned into a virtual council of war. Mr. Fadden gave the Council the fullest possible official war information.

[In New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser made a similar plea urging New Zealanders to concentrate on the war effort. "This is no time for party differences," Mr. Fraser said. "We are concerned with only one issue—the winning of the war."]

Talks Over E. Indies 'Most Satisfactory'

By the Associated Press

Batavia, Netherlands Indies, April 16

The informal conversations which Foreign Minister E. N. Van Kleffens and Colonial Minister Charles Welter of the Netherlands Government had last week in Manila with British and American officials were described here today as "most satisfactory for all parties," Aneta, Netherlands Indies news agency reported.

Australian Loan

CANBERRA, Australia, April 16 (Australian Associated Press) — The Australian Loan Council has approved the flotation of a £35,000,000 internal loan of which £17,000,000 will be used for the war program in Australia, £10,000,000 for the overseas war expenditure, and £8,000,000 for Federal and States' public works. The states accepted the reduction of £4,000,000 from the earlier allocation after hearing Prime Minister A. W. Fadden's warning concerning the acute war situation.

The new loan will carry interest at a rate of 2½ per cent, maturing in 1946 or 3¼ per cent maturing in 1950 or 1956.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The war effort of Britain's dominions in the Southern Pacific is being unified by the formation of a permanent committee of the Australian and New Zealand Governments to consult on defense and trade matters.

The new committee was effected after an Australian delegation, led by Assistant Minister of Commerce Anthony, had visited New Zealand last month to discuss mutual war problems.

The main problems that immediately come before the new committee are the organization of a common defense policy, the acceleration of the supply of Australian munitions to New Zealand and the question of making the best production methods of the two dominions generally available. A common basis will also be sought for the use of available space in shipping for the transport of primary produce for the two dominions.

Munitions for Middle East

Meanwhile effect is gradually being given to Great Britain's plan for the establishment of the Eastern Group Council, with headquarters at New Delhi, India, whose duty it will be to arrange for munitions and equipment required in the Middle East and such other theaters of war as may be conveniently served by British Dominions in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Australian member of the Group Council is Sir Bertram Stevens, former Premier of New South Wales, who will be aided by special technical advisers.

There will be four other members of the Council—Great Britain, India, New Zealand and South Africa will each be represented—and the Council will have the power to co-opt such other members as changes in the theater of war may make advisable.

America to Have Part

Broadly the duty of the Council will be to make the best possible use of the sources of supply available. To enable it to do this, India, New Zealand, and South Africa will be pooled. With the plan in full operation it is anticipated that the Eastern Group Council will be able to provide in the vicinity of 90 per cent of the requirements of the forces operating in the areas for which it will be responsible. In the remaining 10 per cent will be, for instance, chassis for motor vehicles for which, doubtless, the Council will look to America for supplies.

Indications are that the major contributor to the Council's armaments and munitions pool will be Australia where factories and annexes are now giving a good return for the preliminary work done in the first 18 months of the war. "Wartime necessity," said T. W. Collins, Assistant Federal Minister, "has caused Australia to develop industries embracing many classes of production, and the Australian worker has shown that he is capable of producing equipment and commodities which, even two years ago, we should never have believed possible."

"In the munitions field there has been an amazing expansion."

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Slogans of Victory

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Britain Fights in Diverse Ways

One of the slogan scarfs is shown by Mrs. Walter Elliott, wife of the British Director of Public Relations in the War Office. Mr. Wendell L. Willkie is said to have purchased three of the scarfs during his stay in England, giving one to Mrs. Winston Churchill and taking one home for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the other for Mrs. Willkie.

'Battle of Initials' in Britain

LONDON (BPS) — Wartime agencies and romantically inclined Britishers are vying for top honors in a battle of initials. Both have adopted such an array of seemingly meaningless letters symbolizing otherwise wordy phrases and titles, that only the experienced censor can expect to decipher them all.

Initials which dot epistles penned by members of the armed forces are frequently garnished by initials which have become so familiar that they no longer mystify the censor.

He does not immediately conjure up a picture of cipher messages revealing troop dispositions when his keen eyes light upon such combinations as C. Y. K. or S. W. A. L. K. Instead he is likely to call to mind Romeo's romantic speeches beneath the balcony, for C. Y. K., while generally thought to lack the passion-inspiring polish of the great Bard, means Consider Yourself Kissed.

Only a deeply conscientious type of censor wonders whether a special trust has been imposed upon him before re-sealing an envelope whose contents end S. W. A. L. K.—Sealed With A Loving Kiss. F. L. A. K., it can now be revealed, is not a reference to the "Flacks," or German antiaircraft fire but a method of saying Fondest Love and Kisses.

Equally confusing are the abbreviations adopted by the army and by wartime agencies. When A. C. I. Joe Doakes (Aircraftman 1st Class) is told to report to the P. A. to the G. O. C. C. he is very likely to wonder whether he should be on the lookout for something animal, mineral or vegetable. Actually this imposing array of initials pithily sums up the Personal Assistant to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief.

Very probably A. C. I. Doakes will be entrusted with the delivery of the D. R. O's, which are the Daily Routine Orders.

A few of the other official abbreviations are as follows:

F. A. N. Y., First Auxiliary Nursing Yeomanry.
W. A. A. F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
W. V. S., Women's Volunteer Service.
A. T. S., Auxiliary Territorial Service.
N. A. A. F. I., Navy, Army, and Air Force Institute.
D. M. I., Director of Military Intelligence.
M. I., Military Intelligence.
A. I., Air Intelligence.
G. S. O., General Staff Officer.
Ops. 1, Senior Operations Officer.
D. O., Duty Officer.
D. P. R., Director of Public Relations.
C. C., Camp Commandant.
M. T., Motor Transport.
P. Branch, Personnel Branch.
D. R., Dispatch Rider.

Britons Find Nazi Dangling From Wires

A NORTHEASTERN TOWN, England, April 16 (AP)—Home Guardsmen emerging from their homes for duty at dawn today rubbed their eyes and beheld—a German airman, caught in his parachute, dangling from a high tension wire tower.

Safely lowered into custody, the aviator told his captors he was a member of a bomber crew and that his three partners had escaped uninjured after their plane was brought down nearby.

La Guardia Seeks Appeal On Anglo-Saxon Finding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—An appeal from last week's Appellate Division ruling upholding employment agency refusals to disclose the identities of employers seeking only "Anglo-Saxon" workers has been ordered by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.

"I fear that the implications and dangers involved in such a clearly prejudicial practice have not been fully understood," the Mayor said of the decision. "I shall direct the Corporation Counsel to appeal. We have always found that where there is prejudice, exploitation and low wages follow along closely. Of course, every employer has the right to employ whom he wants, but such offensive language should not be permitted in advertisements of publicly licensed agencies.

"Our information would indicate that the advertisements are not inspired by Anglo-Saxons, but by Nazis, Fascists, and narrow-minded bigots."

Polish Premier Pledges Aid In Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 16—Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Premier of the Polish Government-in-Exile in London, met with Mayor La Guardia and Polish representatives in this city today following his arrival here from Washington yesterday, when he declared that Poland would "keep one of the foremost places in the fighting camps of the democracies."

Recruits for the Polish Army, Air Force, and Navy which will train in Canada for service with the British forces would, he said, be equipped and financed under the lend-lease program. Numbers of Polish-Americans are expected to join the Polish units in Canada.

The Polish Premier said that reports of action by the Polish mechanized division with Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's armies in the Mediterranean zone soon might be heard from, adding that Polish land divisions and air and naval units were protecting a sector of the coast of Scotland.

Several Conferences Held

The Premier, who spoke in Polish, was interpreted to newspaper men by Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador, in an interview at the apartment of Ignace Jan Paderewski, Polish patriot-pianist, at the Buckingham Hotel.

The Polish leader conferred in Washington with President Roosevelt; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, and Harry Hopkins, whom the President has placed in control of the lend-lease program. He said he was "very satisfied" with the result of these conversations.

Greeted in New Jersey

Entering New Jersey by train yesterday, General Sikorski was officially welcomed in Trenton by Gov. Charles Edison and a military staff and in Newark by a party headed by Mayor Meyer C. Ellenstein.

The Polish Premier will stop until Friday in New York at the apartment of Mr. Paderewski, who is in Florida. He will leave here for Chicago that afternoon, thence entraining for Canada and will thereafter return to London.

General Sikorski will be guest of honor at a dinner sponsored by the Manhattan Societies of Americans of Polish origin, at the Commodore Hotel tonight, at which Wendell L. Willkie will speak. Later he will attend a reception by Polish societies at Carnegie Hall.

Sikorski Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — The honorary degree of Doctor of Law was recently conferred on Gen. Vladyslaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland, by the University of St. Andrews.

The capping ceremony took place in the Old Parliament Hall of the University—a spot where liberty of learning first came to Scotland. The cap reputed to have belonged to John Knox is used for these ceremonies. Sir James Irvine, Principal, said that in the bestowal of the gift, the mother of the Scottish universities was laying tribute at the feet of the Polish people. He went on to commend the desire of the Polish soldiers to keep alive the things of the mind.

White Russians in Far East Turn Red and Return Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Russian exiles from Czarist Russia, many of whom have wandered through the Far East for almost a quarter of a century and others who have never seen their motherland at all, are leaving here and other refugee centers to take up Soviet citizenship, the American-published China Weekly Review says in a survey.

The chief reason for their return to the land of their fathers is the realization, the magazine declares, that Japan has no intention, as they had long thought, to assist in any overthrow of the Soviet Government, at least for their benefit. Japan's frantic efforts to conclude a non-aggression pact with Russia and her wooing of the Kremlin for months has disillusioned thousands who had pictured her as the chief lever to hoist them back to their homes.

"'White' Russians realize fully well that the Japanese expansion program includes the overthrow of the Soviet regime in Russia, but particularly in Siberia, just as definitely as the 'southward expansion' movement is included," the Review says. "But the 'White' Russians now realize that there is no place for them in this picture. Disillusionment over this long-held hope of deliverance constituted the final blow. It was at this point that the Russian emigres in the Far East 'went left.'"

The American publication says the record of Japan in China for the past 10 years has been a major factor in causing the shift of allegiance.

"Experience in the Manchurian 'paradise' set up by the Imperial Japanese Army proved to be no happier for the White Russians than it had been for other foreigners," the Review says. "The result of this new Russo-Japanese cooperation was to force the emigres into worse economic status than they had experienced prior to the coming of the 'deliverers.' It was immeasurably more difficult to eke out an existence under Japanese rule than it had been under the Chinese administration."

It is impossible to say how many of the Russian emigrants here in China are returning to their homeland although the exodus is particularly marked among the younger people who never knew their country at first hand and who have no bitter personal recollections of escape and tribulation.

Immediately on the outbreak of the 1917 Revolution thousands poured into Manchuria from Siberia, some who had traveled all the way from European Russia and others who came from neighboring areas. As the tide of White-Red battle ebbed and flowed others crossed the border to take up residence on Chinese territory. An estimated 200,000 Russians in all are believed to have been in the Far East 20 years ago, the vast majority in Manchuria. Some settled in the first towns they came to and are still there today. Others went on to Harbin, a city which had long been the center of Russian influence in China and which today looks to the casual visitor more Russian than Chinese or Japanese. Still others found their way south—to Peiping, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai. Many went to Japan or Australia or the Philippines or to the United States.

But the great migration did not come until 1931 when Japan invaded Manchuria and the dream that they had held for years, that they would be boosted back to the land of the Czars on Nipponese bayonets, came to an abrupt end. They left Manchuria by the thousands and tens of thousands. Shanghai's White Russian population, for example, trebled to 30,000, which it is estimated to be today. Their wanderings throughout the Far East began again and are still continuing. Although many are leaving to pay homage to Josef Stalin rather than to the exiled head of the House of Romanoff.

Germany's East Wall Inspected by Todt

BERLIN, April 16 (AP)—Minister of Munitions Fritz Todt, who built the German Siegfried Line, or West Wall, has gone to Ostroleka (Poland) with three of his closest collaborators for extensive inspection of Germany's eastern fortifications.

The trip will take Herr Todt along the German-Russian frontier from Ostroleka to Przemysl. Thousands of German workers have been digging this East Wall ever since the new border between Germany and Russia was agreed upon.

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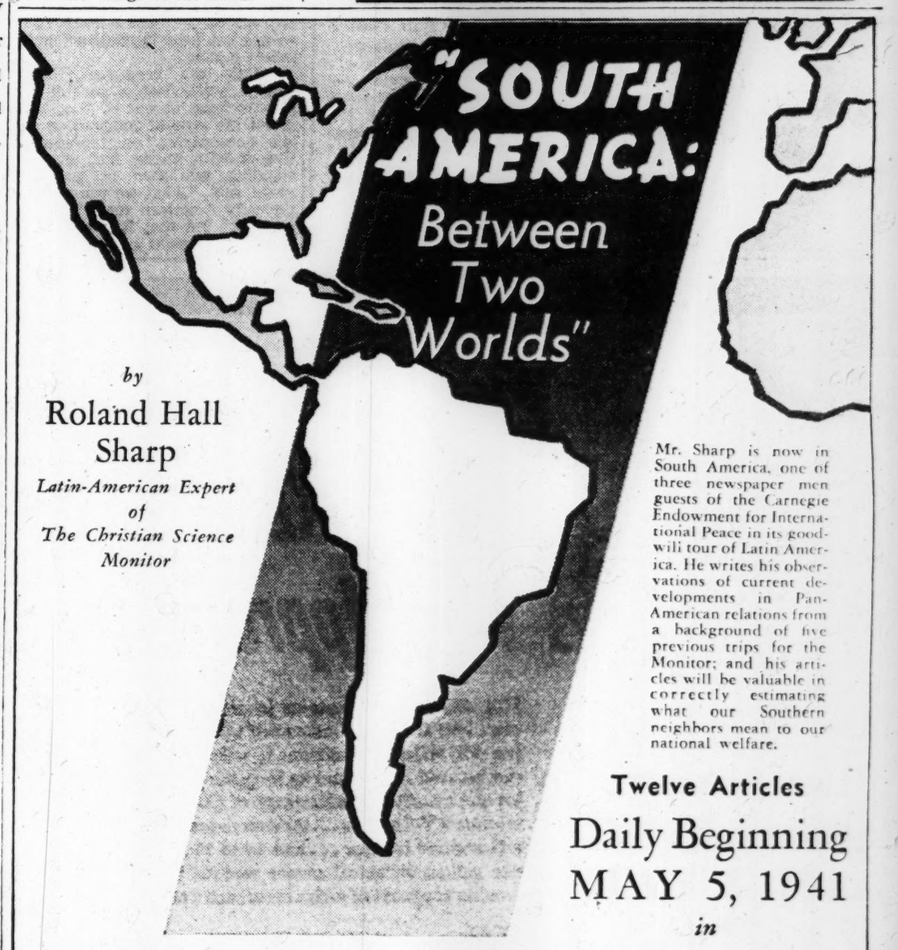
"SOUTH AMERICA: Between Two Worlds"

by Roland Hall Sharp

Latin-American Expert of The Christian Science Monitor



Mr. Sharp is now in South America, one of three newspaper men guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in its goodwill tour of Latin America. He writes his observations of current developments in Pan-American relations from a background of five previous trips for the Monitor; and his articles will be valuable in correctly estimating what our Southern neighbors mean to our national welfare.

Twelve Articles

Daily Beginning MAY 5, 1941

in

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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British Fleet Shells Axis Forces in Libya

Cairo, Egypt, April 16 (AP)—British general headquarters said today that the Duke of Aosta, Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia, had sent an envoy (apparently to negotiate surrender) to the British headquarters in southern Ethiopia.

It was not known here whether the Duke's envoy was commissioned to discuss terms of surrender or removal of Italian women and children from Ethiopia.

By the Associated Press

The British Navy has gone into action against the Axis threat to Egypt, the Admiralty in London Italian-German operations on the Libyan Coast are being constantly harassed by bombardment from naval ships.

"Enemy positions and transport columns on the Escarpment road west of Salum have been bombarded with particularly good results," the communiqué said.

The ships also have shelled El Gazala airdrome to the west of Tobruk, it declared.

Meanwhile, the exact positions of Axis and British forces in Libya and Egypt remained somewhat obscure.

Fort Capuzzo Taken

British military sources in Cairo indicated that Fort Capuzzo, Libyan town on the Egyptian border which Axis forces earlier claimed to have captured, was now in British hands. These sources said that the fort had changed hands several times before the British finally recaptured it.

Earlier dispatches from London stated that the British had attacked the rear of the German position in the Fort Capuzzo area.

At the same time, fighting of a minor nature was said to be progressing around Salum, which is directly across the Libyan border to the East of Fort Capuzzo.

Nineteen of the planes downed at Tobruk were Germany's vounted JU-87 dive bombers, the British said, while they themselves lost only one bomber and three fighters in far-ranging bombardments of airdromes and troop concentrations in Libyan Cirenaica and Tripolitania.

Military buildings were destroyed, dispersed aircraft were hit, and heavy explosions caused particularly at the Axis centers of Derna, El Adem, and Gambut, the British said, while in Tripoli one ship was set afire and others damaged. Many casualties were inflicted.

Constant fighter patrols were maintained over Tobruk to fend off the repetitious German-Italian onslaughts.

In smashing 15 Axis tanks there April 15, the British said their own losses were "eight."

At Salum, which was said to have changed hands repeatedly in the course of the maneuvering of armored patrols, the British announced they inflicted losses on the Axis units by both patrol and artillery action.

British Hang On

The British hung grimly onto the lower half of the seashore escarpment and the bottom of the cliffs, and apparently it was there that they planted their artillery while the tanks roamed over the plain and through the village.

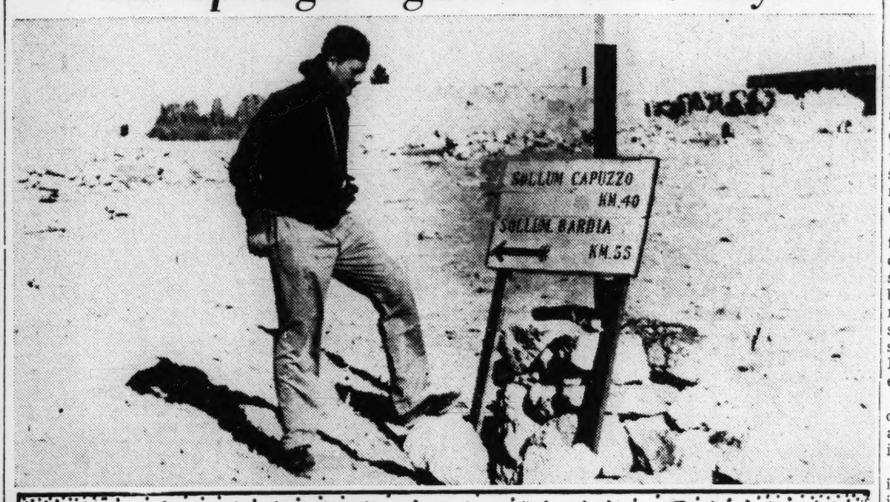
[The Italians said they had captured Aslum, but the British reports left this a debatable point.]

The impression prevailed in Cairo that the swift 800-mile Axis advance across North Africa had almost spent itself when it reached Salum.

The British, therefore, viewed the situation in Libya with more optimism than at any time since the advance began three weeks ago. Fighting still was going on around Tobruk and Salum, but reports from the front indicated a stabilization of the situation.

The RAF Middle East Command stated that considerable damage and confusion were caused to Axis troop and motor transport concentrations in the El Adem-Tobruk-Bardia area April 15 by constant air action on the part of aircraft of the Royal Air Force and the Royal Australian Air Force. The enemy was given little respite. British bombers raided throughout the day while fighters on patrol took every opportunity of carrying out machine-gun attacks. Four Junkers were intercepted over Fort Capuzzo by Australian fighters.

War Spotlight Again Points to Libya



Wide World

Tide of Battle Flows Across Desert

Upper: Italian sign at Salum (Sollum) points the way to Fort Capuzzo and Bardia. Photo passed by British censor. Lower: Black arrows on map show points at which forces of the British Army of the Nile have attacked the German communications line extending across North Africa as far as Salum, in Egypt.

In Ethiopia, according to information from London, patrols have routed the Italians at Safartak Ford, 30 miles southeast of Debra Markos, and have captured forts on the left bank of the Nile in this sector.

In the Aduwa district, mechanized troops were said to have encountered an enemy position in the Debarach area.

In Ethiopia, they said, 40,000 Italians and 36,000 natives loyal to the Italians were concentrated in the Dessie, Gondar, and Jimma areas.

Egypt Prepares

CAIRO, Egypt, April 16 (AP)—The Axis plunge across North Africa, placing enemy bombers again within striking distance of the Nile, has prompted Egypt's principal cities to speed air-raid precaution works.

Cairo will undergo a full blackout and a raid rehearsal on April 19, it was announced. The Capital had numerous alerts while the Italians previously were in Cyrenaica, but never was bombed.

Workmen have labored day and night to complete 1,250 public shelters recently ordered by the Government. The bulk of them are finished and are believed to be sufficient to protect street crowds at any time of day. Steps also have been taken to compel landlords to build adequate shelters.

Meat 'Bootlegging' Thrives in Belgium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The problem of feeding the Belgian population is giving authorities here serious difficulty. A close system of rationing has been established, which includes also toilet necessities. No purchases of these commodities can be made without an official stamp.

Peasants and others engaged in the food business attempt to evade decrees fixing prices, with the result that there is a vast bootleg business. One seldom sees butcher's meat in Brussels and those who succeed in getting any must pay something like $1.50 a pound. Bootleg eggs cost about 14 cents each..

The result is that a large part of the population is undernourished and distress is particularly felt in large cities.

A Belgian delegation has been in Russia trying to purchase cereals in exchange for farm machinery.

Milk Becomes Scarce

The leasing of cattle on a share basis, a common procedure in Belgium, has been dwindling. Milk is becoming scarce and organizations caring for children have been unable to secure sufficient quantities. Many peasants, moved by the difficulty of getting proper nourishment to the children, have asked city authorities to send children to them, since they can assure them of proper nourishment. Restaurant proprietors have organized free meals for children whose parents have not the means to give them adequate food.

This year every corner of the country will be put under cultivation and the situation is expected to be eased as a result.

Meanwhile, the national debt is giving concern. It increased by 12,000,000,000 francs during 1940 to its present figure of 74,391,000,000 francs.

Budget Overloaded

Steps have been taken to raise funds through different forms of taxation. Even the dog tax has been revived to good purpose—an impost that falls heavily on poor people. There also is a heavy tax on tobacco and bicycles.

The budget, already overloaded, seems beyond the possibility of being balanced. If present estimates are accurate, revenue should reach about 11,800,000,000 francs.

There seems to be no possibility of gaining any more from the customs or excise, for as soon as that is done the amount of goods passing through the customs drops. The quantity of merchandise turned out by factories is reduced.

Similarly, it is impossible to squeeze any more taxation out of necessities. Registry dues and conveyancing fees already are high in Belgium and weigh heavily on real estate transactions. Land taxes of between 25 and 30 per cent fall heavily on small house owners.

A general boosting of taxes might stir up social troubles. Even if the increased taxes were imposed, it is doubtful whether they could be enforced.

Belgium's basic industries, except for coal, are working at about 30 per cent of normal, and this reduced tempo is all that can be expected until the supply of raw materials can be increased.

Belgian Resistance To Germans Gaining

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 16

Camille Gutt, Belgium's Minister of War and Finance, has told President Roosevelt that moral resistance to Germany and acts of sabotage were increasing in Belgium.

M. Gutt told reporters he gave the President details "on the stiffening of moral resistance in Belgium and the general situation." He said he was in this country primarily to claim damage against France, whose funds are frozen here, because $260,000,000 in Belgium gold entrusted to France for safekeeping had been delivered to Germany.

Cape Breton Coal Mines Tied Up

GLACE BAY, Nova Scotia, April 16 (CP)—Coal production was at a standstill in Cape Breton today as 10,000 workers observed a strike call and tied up the island's 12 collieries, 10 operated by the Dominion Coal Company and the other two by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company. None but stablemen and pumpmen entered the pits.

The strike call was sent out from an unofficial convention of United Mine Worker members to protest against the reported action of the U. M. W. district executive in accepting the recommendations of a board that arbitrated wage disputes.

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Nazis to Try Hoover Plan

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—Herbert Hoover said today in a letter to the Times of London that Germany had agreed to supply 25,000 tons of breadstuffs monthly from its own sources to help feed Belgium under Mr. Hoover's relief plan.

Mr. Hoover said his letter was intended to correct the newspaper's "wholly inaccurate" presentation of his plan April 10.

"Every proposal of mine," he wrote, "has been founded on the requirement of a prior agreement with the Germans covering (1) cessation of requisitioning of native food supplies, (2) contribution of foodstuffs from German-controlled areas, breadstuffs in equivalent amounts and special children's food, (3) imports of food kitchens, supplies and special children's food, and (4) efficient neutral control. . . .

"The Germans accepted these terms for experiment on Belgium," the letter said.

"If the Germans violate the agreement," Mr. Hoover said, "the maximum violation would be seizure of all the imported food in Belgium . . . which would not feed Germany for one day."

Mr. Hoover also declared British acquiescence to his plan would advance the British cause in the United States.

French Visit

VICHY, France, April 16 (AP)—After two days, censorship permitted disclosure today that Gen. Charles Huntziger, French Minister of Defense, had gone to North Africa to confer with Gen. Maxime Weygand on "military questions."

Movements of high French officials over the Mediterranean have been kept secret since Jean Chiappe, High Commissioner of Syria, was killed last Nov. 27 in the crash over the sea of his airplane, which the French said was shot down.

General Huntziger conferred with General Weygand when the French North African commander visited Vichy last month.

[Fifty-six words were censored from this dispatch.]

'Flaunting French'

ROME, April 16 (AP)—Il Giornale d'Italia complained that the French still were anti-Italian despite their defeat, and said that they "will pay for it."

"They persist in their hostile attitude toward Italy in flaunting their nonchalance and their jealousy," said the paper. "They lost a good opportunity to rehabilitate themselves. We will keep it in mind."

No Potatoes

VICHY, France, April 16 (AP)—Jean Achard, Secretary of Food Supply, has prohibited the eating of potatoes in Unoccupied France in order to meet the need for seed potatoes.

He explained that the usual 190,000-ton seed potato requirements had been quadrupled this year and said the former supplies from Holland, Brittany and Germany could not be had because of lack of transportation.

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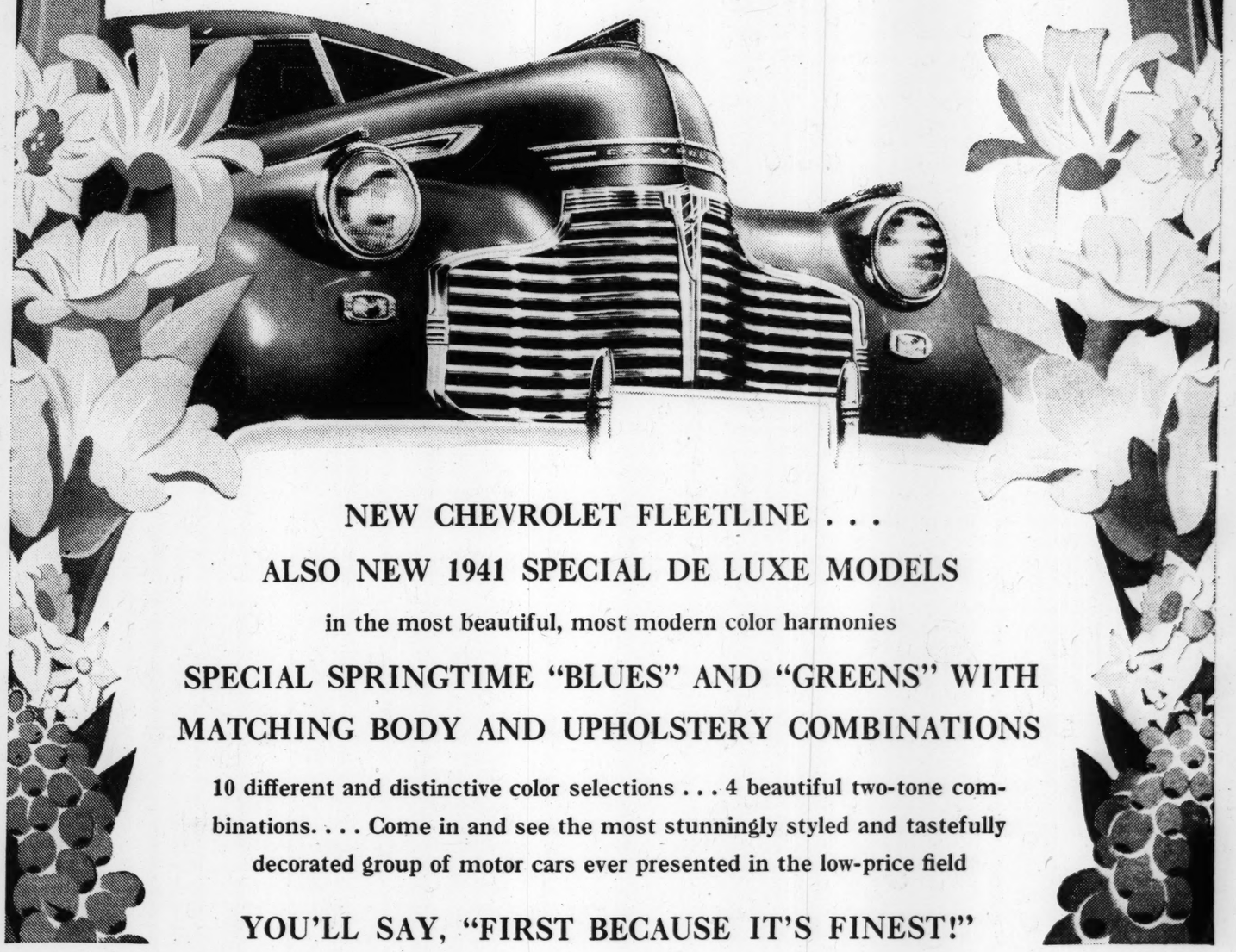

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Planes With Convoys Share in New Defense

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The desperate German-Allied struggle in the Balkans and the Nazis' sweep to Egypt along the desert coast of Northern Africa, have focused attention on matters which may prove but interludes in the grim conflict between Britain and Germany.

The decisive battle is being fought on the sea where the movement of supplies is of final importance.

Britain can be driven from the Mediterranean and still be able to confront Adolf Hitler with unyielding determination as long as its other lines of communication remain intact. But let needed supplies fail the Island Empire and the end is in sight.

These supplies will fail to arrive if Britain's convoys cannot be given more effective protection than they now receive.

Proposals to solve the matter by "patroling a lane" across the Atlantic do not really come to grips with the problem. There is no sense in patrolling large areas where no shipping is actually being protected. Moreover to keep the necessary ships "on station" would require practically 100 per cent in replacement vessels.

Alternate Routes Needed

Experience, moreover has shown the futility of giving the enemy an advance notice of where convoys can be located and attacked. The proven procedure today is for convoys to avoid the regular shipping lanes and use alternate routes as far as practical.

Use of Greenland as a stepping stone in such a "protected lane" does not greatly alter the problem. For Greenland's value is essentially that of an air base. And in this capacity it can greatly assist protection of British shipping.

For much of the convoy problem today is a question of air protection. Along this line the published reports that the United States is experimenting with rapid conversion of fast cargo ships into airplane carriers capable of mothering some 30 or more fighter planes, is a development of no mean importance.

Wide Difference on Losses

The Germans harp on the amount of British and neutral tonnage sent to the bottom each week, and even if their claims are discounted 50 per cent, the result is a staggering loss of shipping to which must be added the destruction of valuable and often sorely needed cargoes.

Only those who know the exact contents of the cargoes can estimate their value. But a conservative figure for the losses to date would be around $200,000,000.

One problem is that the British and German claims differ so widely that they cannot be reconciled. For instance, the Axis announced the sinking of 367,800 tons of shipping during the week ending March 23, whereas the British admitted the loss of only 59,141 tons.

A more definite conclusion may perhaps be reached from a recent speech delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. David Lloyd George, Britain's World War Premier, in which he stated that the aggregate loss of shipping for the first 19 months of the war amounted to some 5,500,000 tons, an average of about 300,000 tons a month. He contrasted this loss with 1,800,000 tons sunk in the first 19 months of the World War, and went on to relate that Britain's food problem is more serious today than it was in the spring of 1917.

Submarines in Full Force

The latter statement, if true, is most disquieting, because it is a well known fact that in early 1917 the German U-boat was on the verge of defeating the Allies.

Last February Mr. Ronald H. Cross, the British Minister of Shipping, made the unqualified statement that Britain's acquisition of merchant tonnage is not keeping pace with the losses being sustained, and that the rate of loss, if continued, might result in Britain's shipping resources becoming unequal to the military demands made on them.

During the month of March, the Nazis undertook an intensified campaign on British shipping, and it is the general impression that considerable success was attained.

The submarines were out in full force, abetted by German airplane patrols, and raiders were abroad. Not only converted merchantmen but battleships and cruisers as well.

The havoc that could be wrought should Germany shake loose its fast battleships and cruisers as raiders, was described in this column nearly two years ago, and it is a mystery why more use of them has not been made. Perhaps a shortage of fuel oil has operated to prevent their more frequent appearance along the convoy routes.

Protected by Heavy Armor

A battleship of the Gneisenau type can spell disaster to any convoy it locates. The two ships of this class carry 11-inch guns and are protected by armor belts at least nine inches thick.

This explains the vigor with which the Royal Air Force in the past week or so has been bombing the Gneisenau and the Scharnhorst at Brest. One reason these pocket battleship have remained a target for the RAF may probable of outrunning and outgunning culties in refueling.

At sea, until the completion of the George V class of battleships, Britain had only five ships capable of outrnning and outgunning the Gneisenau type, and it is quite probable that all of them are now patrolling the Atlantic.

The surface raider, if sufficiently powerful to dispose of the protecting vessel or vessels accompanying a convoy, should be able to pick off the convoy units one by one. It is for this reason that its attack is so formidable.

Subject to Gun Attack

On the other hand, a submarine is not capable, under ordinary conditions, of making more than one attack on a well protected convoy. It attacks by stealth and his insufficient underwater speed to follow a convoy. Should it come to the surface, it loses the immunity afforded by concealment, and is subject to gun attack.

But these are considerations of detail. The essential is that the supply lines can be kept open by adequate convoy.

It seems rather inane to expend tremendous effort in producing badly needed material and pay for it ourselves, only to have it be sent to the bottom because it traveled in an inadequately protected convoy.

The solution of this problem seems quite obvious, and if it is to be solved at all, why not begin to solve it immediately?

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Two Swedish Ships Are Sunk With 16 Reported Fatalities

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Shipping men said yesterday that two of Sweden's freighters, the Kexholm, 3,815 tons, and the Liguria, 1,751 tons, had been sunk, the Liguria with a loss of 16 persons.

The comparatively new Kexholm, bound from South America to Sweden with a cargo of coffee and cattle food, was sunk near the English coast and her crew of 35 rescued.

The Kexholm recently traded between Sweden and the ports of New Orleans, Galveston, Norfolk, Portland, Maine, Philadelphia, Boston, Wilmington, Del., and New York.

[Britain permits five Swedish ships to pass through the blockade monthly. According to latest information regarding passage of Swedish ships through the blockade during March and April indicates that four have reached their destination, while six have been sunk.]

U. S. Ship Held Up

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 16 (AP)—Capt. William W. Kuhne of the American Export Liner Excambion said a ship which he believed to be a German freighter equipped for raiding stopped his ship a day out from Lisbon.

"They put a searchlight on us at 2 a. m. and asked us who we were and where we were going," Captain Kuhne related. "They refused to give us their identity and told us to proceed to the next main station." The Excambion arrived from Lisbon yesterday.

War Insurance Up

LONDON, April 16 (Wednesday) (AP)—War risk insurance rates in the eastern Mediterranean were increased yesterday as a result of the changed military situation in the Middle East and the Balkans.

Rates on local eastern Mediterranean voyages, excluding Greek ports, were raised on the London market from 3 to 5 per cent, and those on voyages to or from Greece were doubled from 5 to 10 per cent.

On sailings between India and the Palestine Port of Haifa, rates went up from 5 to 7½ per cent.

Kiel Naval Base Smashed by RAF, Ministry Reports

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—The Air Ministry has declared there was "unmistakable evidence" that Germany's naval arsenal, submarine and shipbuilding yards at Kiel and wide areas surrounding the naval base suffered enormous damage in the Royal Air Force night attack, April 7.

Reconnaissance pilots surveying the damage reported that this, the heaviest raid yet on a single Nazi target, resulted in direct hits on ships under construction in the Deutschewerke Shipbuilding Yard, where submarines are turned out.

In the same yard, a boiler house and other buildings were declared burned out and a police station and many near-by houses were wrecked, the Air Ministry reported.

Major damage was said to have included the burning of large workshops in the Germania shipyard. Nearly every building in an area 540 by 100 yards, from the Werftstrasse to the Johannesstrasse, was demolished or burned, the Ministry declared.

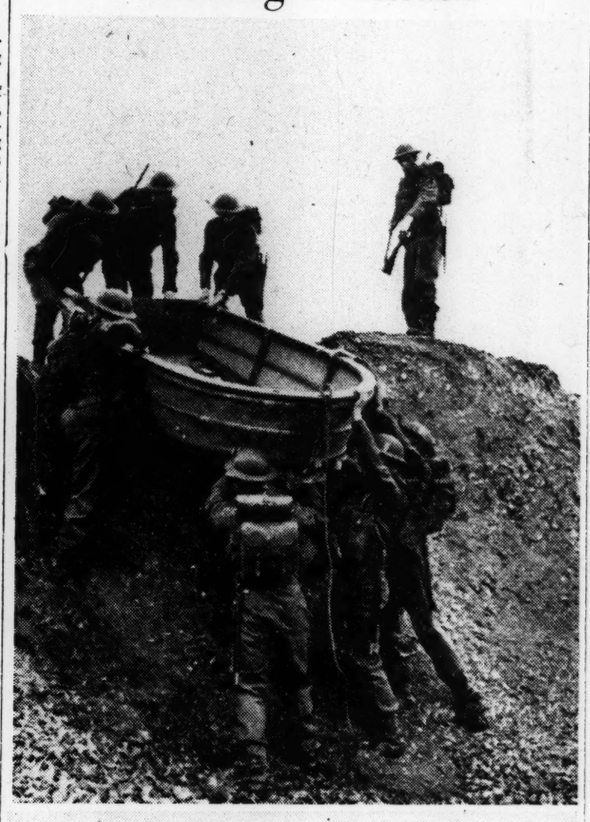
Huge fires were set in the western part of the town, and factories and many houses in the south and north parts were set ablaze, it said. "Practically everything" was declared destroyed in a 300-yard triangular area near the Seegarten jetties.

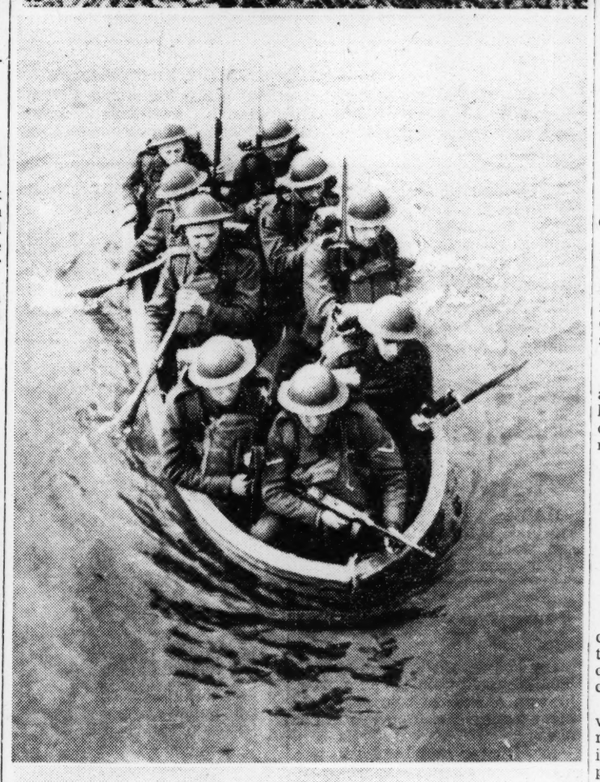
Pair See Frameup In Los Angeles Trial

LOS ANGELES, Calif. (AP)—Counsel for Brittain Webster, former Colby College athlete, and Claude R. Smallman, planned to seek a new trial as a result of their conviction April 15 on second-degree murder charges.

The defendants, both of whom had been employed as waterfront workers, were found guilty by a jury in connection with seaman John Riley's slaying during a fight on the waterfront in 1935. Both testified they fought in self-defense after Mr. Riley and others entered Mr. Smallman's San Pedro home. Defense Attorney Leo Gallagher asserted: "This is a worst frame-up than the Sacco-Vanzetti case."

Training in Attack





International

British Turn From Mere Defense

Men of the Royal Sussex Regiment are seen (upper) taking a workout with a collapsible assault boat. The crew are taking their light craft down a rocky river bank. The middle view shows the men under way, the small boat loaded to the gunwales. In the lower picture the men have landed and the "situation is well in hand."

Witness Links Bridges to Reds

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (AP)—The Government called its fifth witness today in its effort to prove Harry Bridges, alien West Coast labor leader, has been affiliated with a subversive organization and therefore is subject to deportation.

Howard Rushmore, ex-Communist and former reporter for the Daily Worker, was asked April 15 if he believed Mr. Bridges was a member of the Communist Party. Trial Examiner Charles B. Sears, however sustained a defense objection and the question was not answered.

Earlier witnesses merely linked Mr. Bridges, a native of Australia, with Communist Party activities.

Mr. Rushmore testified that Mr. Bridges was "more or less one of the heroes of the Communist Party" and could not be criticized in the Daily Worker which he described as "the organ of the Communist Party."

Mr. Rushmore was a member of the Communist Party from 1934 to 1939. Now on the staff of the New York Journal and American, Mr. Rushmore quit the Party in protest against "suppression of freedom of speech and press and the continuance of a policy of hypocrisy and deceit." He left the Daily Worker when he was told to review the motion picture "Gone With the Wind" and treat it as a Fascist film.

Nazi Planes Pound Ulster As RAF Attacks Kiel Again

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—The German Air Force carried the war to Northern Ireland again last night, raining bombs over a large part of Ulster in a prolonged attack which apparently equalled in intensity simultaneous raids on many areas of England.

At the same time, the RAF swept across the Channel to attack Kiel, bombing that North German naval base for the 38th time since the start of the war.

The British declared six German raiders had been downed over England, while it said that five British planes were missing from day and night operations.

Attack Called Vicious

Reports from Belfast, Northern Ireland said the Nazi air force swept across Northern Ireland like a tornado leaving a wide path of demolition through Belfast and smaller towns and even isolated farms of the six counties.

A tour of the worst of Belfast's bombed areas showed that hundreds of working class homes had been shattered in the four-hour raid. Many persons were killed in a direct hit on a bomb shelter.

Several hospitals and chaurches and newspaper plants were struck by high explosives which fell also on residential and shopping areas, according to an official communiqué.

The communiqué said:

"Shortly after the alert had been sounded high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped at random over the city. A considerable number fell in residential and shopping areas causing numerous casualties.

"Other bombs caused damage to industrial and commercial premises. While the enemy were being met by a defense from anti-aircraft guns, the various Air Raid Precaution, Auxiliary Fire Service and other civil defense units were carrying out their duties with courage and devotion under conditions of difficulty and danger.

"The Dublin Fire Brigade sent a number of machines north.

"In other areas of Northern Ireland the intensity of the attack was not so severe and casualties were on a correspondingly smaller scale."

Second Ulster Attack

It was the second sustained air attack Britain's North Irish allies have suffered, following by exactly one week a sharp assault in which nine persons were reported killed.

[In Berlin it was said that the raids on Northern Ireland were ordered when it was learned that great quanties of war materials had been removed from England to Ulster and that various industries, feeling insecure in England, similarly had moved their production centers.]

Departing from their usual procedure, the Nazi raiders who attacked England last night fanned out over the country, instead of concentrating on a single town.

The Government said the raids were on a "fairly heavy scale" and reported some damage was done to industrial premises, as well as to private homes.

From a northeast coast town it was reported that many homes were wrecked or severely damaged and 10 persons were killed. High explosive bombs were dropped almost exclusively as German night raiders reverted to their original tactics of blasting instead of burning with incendiaries.

In the Tynemouth area, farther north, a movie theater was wrecked, trapping many patrons in the debris. Rescuers worked at top speed in an effort to save those still alive.

One of the areas hardest hit was the big northeast coast port of Liverpool, where a number of people were killed and injured and bombs destroyed many working class homes.

Authorities said casualties in the city were light considering the length of the attack, the number of planes participating and the amount of explosives dropped.

Assaults on a northeast coastal area also were reported sharp.

London had its first night alarm since April 10, and the Capital's anti-aircraft batteries went into action several times, but there were no reports of bombs falling in the city.

Informed sources said the British force which attacked Kiel was "of average strength."

A majority of the returning pilots reported they had "got over the target and dropped their bombs, and the attack was characterized as "successful."

British aircraft were also reported to have made a low level attack on the German island of Borkum at dusk. A freighter lying off the island also was attacked and hit twice amidships.

At Kiel "many bombs fell on ship-building yards and fires were started.' Kiel was the principal objective of operations against "targets in northern Germany," a communiqué said.

Along the German-occupied French coast, the RAF found gaps in cloudy skies to drop bombs on docks at Boulogne, the Air Ministry said. This attack by night capped offensive patrols over the channel and northern France during daylight.

Pangborn, Balchen Ferry Bombers Across Pacific

MANILA, April 16 (AP)—Two famous United States airmen, Clyde Pangborn and Bernt Balchen, have participated in ferrying two consolidated PBY bombers across the Pacific to Manila. Reliable sources which disclosed the arrivals said the flying boats were consigned to an unnamed foreign power, presumably Great Britain.

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War-Surrounded Switzerland Seeks Durance Until Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland—This tiny democracy—virtually isolated by warring nations on all sides—is reshaping its entire economic structure in an attempt to "hold out" until peace once again opens up normal markets.

To make up for increasing shortages of food, a two-part plan has been evoked.

The first part calls for immediate cultivation of 50,000 hectares (about 123,500 acres) of land for grain and potatoes for the spring of 1941. The second part of the plan is to bring every possible square foot of land under cultivation until the war ends.

Factory workers, school children and office workers are being harnessed to the task. Playgrounds, flower gardens, parks and mountain slopes are being brought under the plow.

All raw materials possible will be produced in Switzerland. Coal veins which have been idle since the last war and before are being worked again. All reserves of raw materials and all that are still obtainable from abroad will be set aside for the most vital industries.

Children Help

Economy is being practiced as never before. School children save every scrap of silver paper and go from house to house collecting old newspapers. It is estimated that if one person saved 10 grams of foodstuff each day it would mean a daily saving of four and a half freight cars full and a yearly saving of 1,640 freight cars full.

Old rustry nails, preserve cans and metal tubes and table scraps are carefully collected.

The expected decrease in industrial production due to raw material shortage will be balanced by the increased production in agriculture, so that the many workers who will lose their jobs in the factories can be employed in the fields. This will require a large measure of adaption on the part of the individual.

The obstacles which confront the drive for self-sufficiency are manifold, for Switzerland is poorly endowed by nature in food and raw materials.

A considerable part of the republic's foodstuffs for man and beast are in normal times imported. Industries are also to a large extent dependent on imports from abroad.

The few coal veins in the Alps are far from enough to fill home needs. Iron mines in Gonzen and the Fricktal are inadequate, too.

Metals such as copper, nickel and tin are completely lacking. Mineral oils have to be imported from abroad, as do cotton and wool for textile industries.

Blockades Responsible

Many of these goods are completely cut off by the blockades or —as in the case of Rumanian oil— can only be bought in competition with more powerful nations.

Transportation difficulties make even the small quantities available for purchase hard to bring home.

River traffic on the upper Rhine, which in peace-time brought grain and coal to Switzerland, has for technical reasons not been continued despite the armistice with France. Switzerland, has for technical reasons not been continued despite the armistice with France. Switzerland has no freight ships on the Danube.

All Europe is short of rolling stock that few countries will transport goods bought by Switzerland, as is customary in normal times. Switzerland must go and get everything with its own rolling stock. Much rolling stock is required to transport goods that formerly went by the water route—such as coal from Germany. Sometimes rail traffic is delayed because of sabotage or bombing of railway facilities. The bombing of Zurich and Basel held up railway traffic for several days. Destruction by saboteurs of the bridge between Geneva and Lyons held up traffic for weeks.

The few shiploads of goods which are allowed to pass the blockade from the New World are hopelessly inadequate. When they land in Europe after paying triple transportation dues and insurance the goods are still not in Switzerland, but must often come after long delay through Spain's limited transport system.

Switzerland of all European countries is the most dependent on the import of raw materials and foodstuffs and is one of the most isolated from these.

Germans in Paris Take Over Offices Of U. S. Film Firms

VICHY, France, April 16 (AP)—A representative of Films Paramount, French subsidiary of Paramount Pictures, Inc., said today German military authorities had occupied offices of all American film distribution companies in Paris last Saturday.

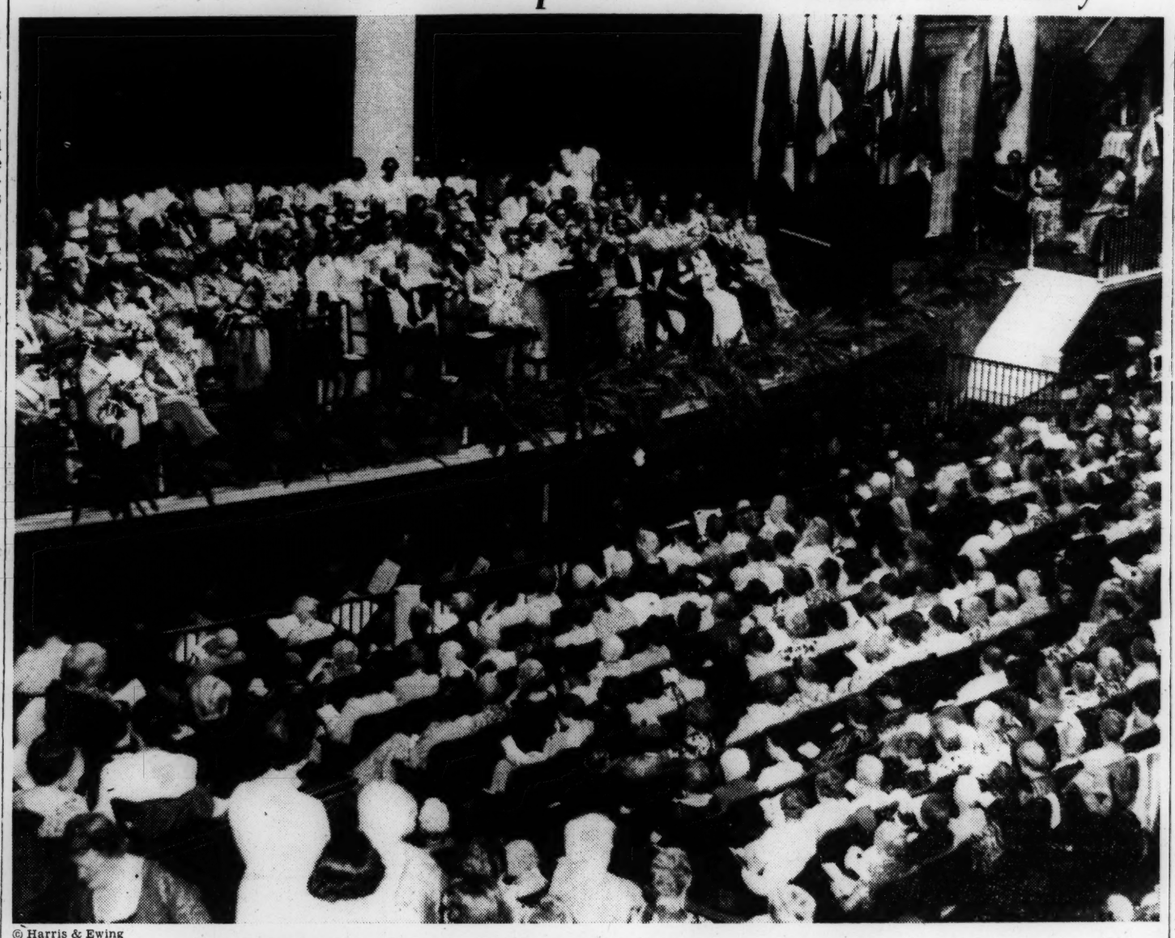
All employees were told to leave by German soldiers who mounted guard over the offices, he said.

Officials of the companies called a meeting to discuss the situation, and expressed concern over a report the Germans planned to block their bank accounts and eventually take over the companies and use them to circulate propaganda films.

A spokesman for the United States Embassy in Vichy said the news did "not come as a surprise."

The film companies—all incorporated as French concerns—recently made changes in their directorates to conform with the new anti-Semitic regulations.

D. A. R. Review Accomplishments of Half a Century



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A Highlight of the Society's Fiftieth Continental Congress in Nation's Capital

On Oct. 11, 1890, Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, became the first President General of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. Last night, at Constitution Hall, Washington, members watched events of the past five decades pass in pageantry. Above is a general view as the President General, Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., spoke to the fiftieth annual convention. Delegates heard of work in many lines of endeavor by members of the D. A. R. throughout the United States.

Federal Control of Education Opposed in D. A. R. Resolution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled here at their 50th annual Continental Congress, today, registered their protest against Federal control of education.

Without mentioning specifically either the recommendations for Federal aid to public schools drawn up by President Roosevelt's Advisory Committee on Education or the recent proposal for Federal construction and support of schools in defense areas, the society agreed unanimously to "register opposition to legislation that would take from the States responsibility and control over education."

The preamble of the resolution said that bills were pending before Congress that would control education in the several States either through Federal taxation or subsidy.

In its first group of resolutions, the Congress agreed to promote public community programs in celebration of Citizenship Recognition Day on the third Sunday in May; praised Congress for its recent codification of nationality laws, and voted to include in its program of education a "study of Latin-American peoples and of material that might be sent to them to contribute toward a better knowledge of the United States, its history and its peoplie."

Defense Contributions

Widespread contributions of the D. A. R. to the defense and relief activities were described at today's session. Iincluded was a surprise presentation by Mrs. Henry M. Robert, Jr., D. A. R. President-General, of a check of $1,500 to Miss Mabel T. Boardman, of the American Red Cross, for use in the purchase of the first mobile blood transfusion unit to be put into operation in the United States.

D. A. R. chapters have raised a total of $61,699, given 748,749 hours and made 329,792 articles for war relief work to date, Mrs. Bessie Howe Geagley, Chairman of the Red Cross Committee, reported to the Congress.

The Daughters were called upon yesterday to take on the job of supplying thousands of boys in military camps with good reading matter.

"The selective draft has given emergency opportunity to our chapter librarians," reported Mrs. Vinton Earl Sisson, Librarian-General of the national patriotic society. "I earnestly recommend that this be made an immediate project by our groups."

Quoting an Army appeal, Mrs. Sisson said that types of books desired include "up-to-date encyclopedias, books of philosophy, religion, current social problems, natural science, health, hobbies, games, entertainment, planning, painting, drawing, music, poetry, drama, essays, history, novels, travel, biographies, and short stories."

Collecting books for Army camps is only one of numerous national defense and war relief activities assumed by D. A. R. chapters within the last year, other convention reports showed. At the close of an address by Neville Butler, Minister, from Great Britain, at the opening session of the Congress, Mrs. Robert presented him with a check for $1,200, sent in by a San Francisco chapter in response to a plea from the Walter Hines Page Chapter of the D. A. R. in London.

The immediate response by members to appeals by the President-General alone has led to gifts through the national society of more than $6,500 for specific purposes, including an ambulance, a mobile canteen unit completely equipped, and cots for shelters, Mrs. Robert announced in her annual report to the society.

Long interested in helping newly naturalized citizens to understand their adopted country, the D. A. R. also reported a greatly increased demand for its citizenship manual. A total of 478,165 of these books now printed in 18 languages were distributed in the past year, Mrs. William Kennedy Herrin, Jr., Corresponding Secretary-general, announced.

Relief Work Abroad

Even the colorful historical pageant prepared for the Daughters' golden jubilee celebration last October was revised before its second presentation last night to call attention to D. A. R. special activities in the war emergency.

Hailing the founding of the D. A. R. in 1890 as an indication of the "emergence of women as important factors of American life, other than those centering entirely within the home," the narrator, Mrs. Sisson, concluded her comment with this reminder:

"In China tonight your members, giving up regular activities, are devoting their energies toward garments and dressings for suffering Chinese. And in Britain tonight your ambulances are ministering to the civilians injured by the horror from the skies, your cots offering a small measure of comfort in the air-raid shelters. Your mobile canteen units bring the first-needed cheer and nourishment to those bereft of home. And on the home front, hundreds of thousands of hours of service to the American Red Cross contributes toward the Nation's total defense. Already your well-organized units are providing wholesome recreation for those on leave from military training camps."

"With a prayerful thought for those of its members now under less kindly skies, with thankfulness that it may have served, with a confidence in its mission and faith in the principles that gave it being, and with a feeling of responsibility not alone at this moment of national emergency, but with a sense of the deeper obligation that years of peace may bring, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution enters now its next half century," announced the President-general.

American Flour Loaded to Go To Feed Unoccupied France

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Two French ships loaded with 13,500 tons of American flour for Unoccupied France will sail from New York tomorrow—unless they are halted at the last minute by the British or American Governments.

American Red Cross officials said today that the two vessels, which have been tied up in American ports, will finish loading late today and are scheduled to leave for Marseilles tomorrow.

The flour is a gift from the American people to the people of Unoccupied France, designed to assist in providing Frenchmen with bread in the face of a severe wheat shortage which has cut the bread ration to seven ounces a day.

After President Roosevelt announced that arrangements had been made to send two shiploads of flour to Unoccupied France to meet the immediate emergency several questions arose which caused the American and British Governments to reconsider the situation.

It was learned authoritatively today, however, that barring a last-minute change in their decision, the two Governments will carry out the original plan to permit the shipment.

The ships Ile de Rey and Leopold also will carry a small amount of concentrated milk for underfed children in Unoccupied France, to add to the milk and vitamin foodstuffs the Red Cross already is distributing in that area.

Gaston Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, has held an extended series of conferences with State Department officials designed to obtain regular shipments of foodstuffs to Unoccupied France, but the two shiploads of flour are independent of that proposal.

The Ambassador's plan is for France to purchase needed foodstuffs of all kinds here, utilizing funds "frozen" by Presidential decree, and French ships which sought refuge in American ports.

That question, it is learned, is still under discussion, and no final decision has been announced.

The question of whether the two food ships would sail as scheduled arose after disclosure that Unoccupied France and German-occupied France had engaged in a barter deal for the exchange of various foodstuffs between the two regions.

The incident off the coast of Algeria when British warships and French shore batteries exchanged shots when the British craft attempted to stop and search French merchant vessels also raised doubts as to whether the shipment of flour should be made.

Under the agreement for shipment of the flour the Vichy Government pledged that all of the flour would be distributed in Unoccupied France; that no equivalent foodstuffs would be permitted to go to Occupied France; that it would be distributed under American supervision; and that the two ships would return to the United States immediately after discharging their cargo.

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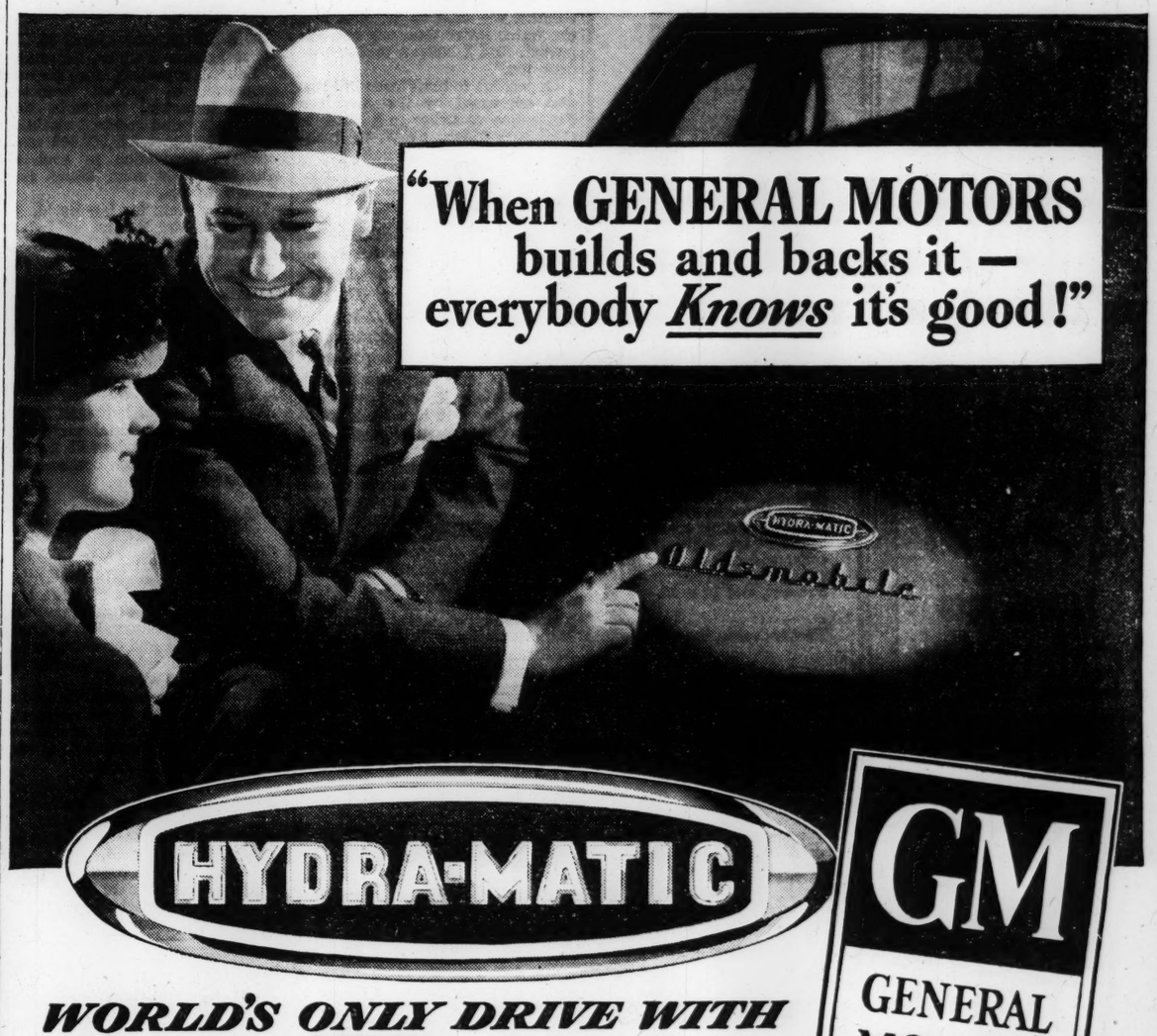

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Knox Bars Use of Force in Labor Rifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16—"The use of military force to enforce labor decisions is the worst policy the Nation could follow," Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, declared today in testimony before the House Naval Affairs Committee on the Vinson bill. Repeating his approval of a compulsory "cooling-off" period, Mr. Knox gave the first comment on the ill-fated appeal of William S. Knudsen and himself to the Allis-Chalmers workers to end their strike, when it was found that the strike ballot box had been stuffed.

"Let's get it clearly in mind that we had no authority at all," Mr. Knox said. "We were led to our appeal when we discovered that 2,200 of the ballots cast in this strike vote were fraudulent. There was no doubt of that, for the workers admitted it and said they would punish the responsible parties. We felt that it was time for an appeal to have the men go back to work."

Mr. Knox said that to enforce his appeal, which the strike rejected, the country would have had to use "force." He said he felt the Mediation Board's solution was a better solution than force, and he was glad that the matter was settled in that way.

Uncertain About Ballots

The Navy Secretary said that it was in dispute whether the forged ballots influenced the result of the original Allis-Chalmers strike vote. Incidentally, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the Military Affairs Committee recently that the forged ballots were not in sufficient number to change the result. Mr. Knox left the matter open, and simply said it was uncertain.

Supporting the Vinson bill to replace the executive order setting up the new Mediation Board with legislative enactment, Mr. Knox again backed the "cooling off" period. He opposed drastic anti-strike legislation.

"It is very difficult to effect social reforms by compulsion," said the Secretary. "You have got to choose between dilemmas. I would much rather depend upon the pressure of public opinion than on the very dangerous expedient of ordering men to work by law against their will."

"What we have seen in the past two weeks," said Mr. Knox, "is the result of public opinion. Unions realized that they were building up against themselves an aroused public opinion."

Month to 'Cool Off'

Mr. Knox favored a 30-day compulsory cooling-off period. He said he had not studied the Vinson bill in detail. The Mediation Board should have 20 days to try to reach an agreement he argued. On top of that, he would require an extra 10 days before a strike should occur.

"I do not believe that a man should be forced to join a union to get a defense job," he said at one point. "This is no time," he continued, "to call a strike for a closed shop." He also attacked jurisdictional strikes.

He denounced "gangster unions" carrying on "rackets," which he said existed in his home city of Chicago. "And things are worse in New York," he added.

"The right to strike is just like trial by jury, you can't take it away," witness said to one questioner.

Mr. Knox felt that the Vinson bill does not prevent a closed shop contract from being signed if the employer consents. It does align the Government against a strike to force such a closed shop, he said, and makes such a strike illegal.

"Freezing Clause" Criticized

Answering a question of Representative Warren Magnuson (D) of Washington, the witness said he would prefer the Vinson bill if the clause to "freeze" the open and closed shop in their present status for the duration of the emergency were omitted and emphasis placed on the compulsory cooling-off period. "That is the indicated next step," he said.

The "freezing" clause, Mr. Knox said, "would be almost impossible of enforcement."

John Green, President of the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers, followed Mr. Knox, and roundly attacked the anticlosed-shop feature of the Vinson bill. He charged that parts of the bill "would limit or nullify the rights now guaranteed to labor under the N. L. R. A."

"We are likewise opposed to arbitration and cooling-off periods," Mr. Green said. "Compulsory arbitration is no better than rule by edict and a limitation of the right to strike is still a denial of a fundamental right even if it is only exercised for a limited period. It is impossible to convince labor for the necessity of sacrificing their fundamental and democratic and constitutional privileges for the purpose of combating totalitarianism which has the same objective."

Labor wants to help the defense program, Mr. Green emphasized.

"Personally I want to say that we are not satisfied to keep up the schedule," he said. "We want to make new schedules and set new records. We want to get ships into the water faster than any one expected. And I believe that can be done too."

Opposition to the Vinson bill was also expressed by the American Federation of Labor in a letter to Chairman Vinson by W. C. Hushing, legislative representative.

Workers Bar Pact

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 16 (AP)—More than 1,400 members of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (C. I. O.) unanimously rejected last night a union-management proposal to resume work at the Phelps-Dodge Copper Products Corporation plant, where defense orders have been tied up by a 10-day work stoppage, pending further negotiation of workers' demands.

The return-to-work pact had been agreed to by company and union representatives after a meeting in Washington with the National Defense Mediation Board.

The plant's 1,800 workers walked out April 6 in a demand for wage benefits and a union shop.

After rejecting the proposal, the membership of union local 441 authorized Peter D. Besch, international representative, to notify the Defense Mediation Board that the union was ready to resume negotiations.

Mr. Besch previously had urged the workers to accept the plan so that defense work could be resumed.

Accident Toll

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 16 (AP)—Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, appealing for greater safeguards to protect workers against industrial accidents, declared today that accident disabilities in 1940 cost 200,000,000 man hours of production in contrast with 52,000,000 man hours lost through strikes.

In an address for her by V. A. Zimmer of the Bureau of Labor Standards to the All-Ohio Safety Congress, the Cabinet officer asserted that "any let down in worker protection means a let down in defense production."

"Industrial accidents or on-the-job injuries," she added, "are more damaging to production than any form of labor wastage, even including strikes."

A million and a half man hours lost through industrial accidents, she said, would produce 45 battleships, or 15,000 large bombers, or 200,000 trainer planes.

Strike Loss Cited

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Representative J. William Ditter (R) of Pennsylvania said the Nation had lost, "in round numbers, 14,000,000 man-days by strikes," since last June and criticized what he termed "official complacency toward alien agitators."

The time lost, he said, "is equivalent to the man hours necessary to build 6,000 pursuit planes, or 1,200 bombing planes, or 86 submarines, or 74 destroyers."

"The fault lies," he declared, "with a small group of self-seeking, alien-minded agitators in whom the doctrines of class hate have taken deep hold.

"I believe the time has come for the leadership of the Nation to face fearlessly and deal resolutely with the cause."

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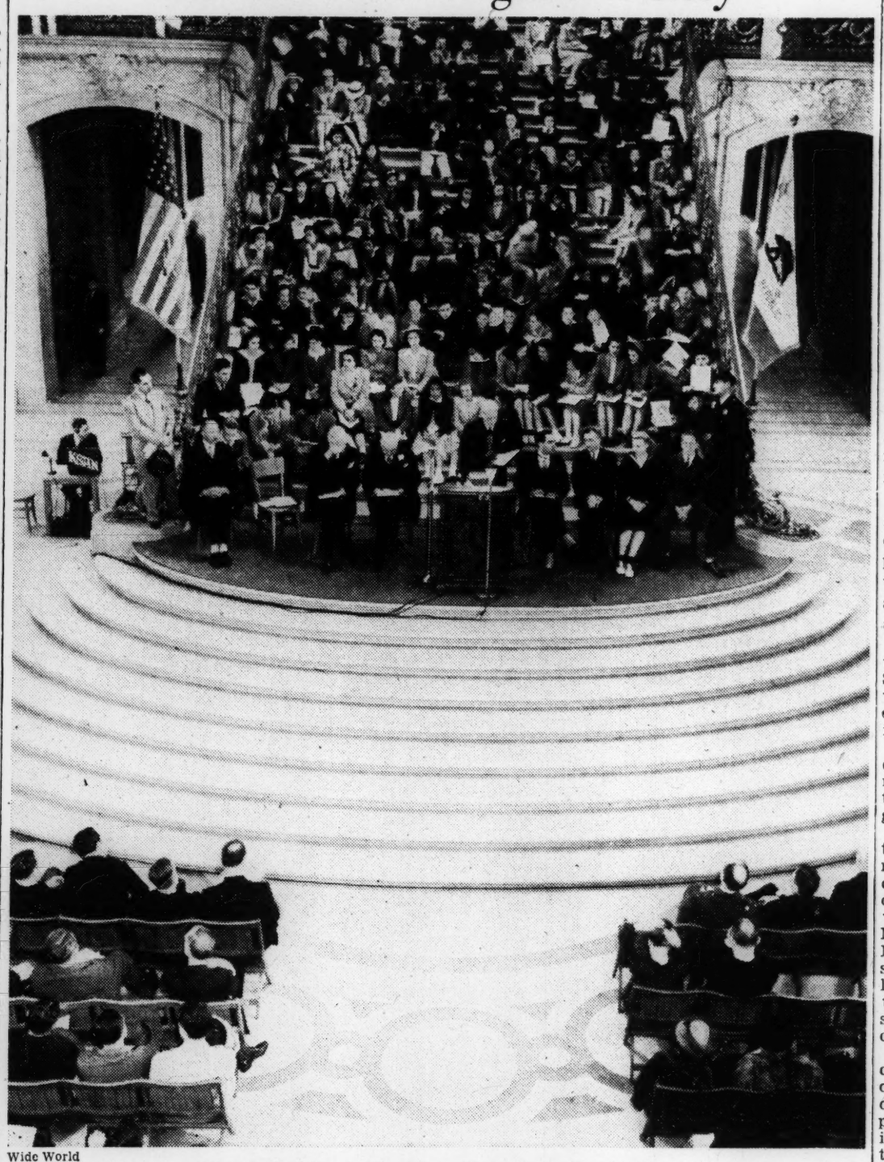

Wide World

San Francisco Observes Pan American Day

High school students took part in the program held in the rotunda of the City Hall. Left to right in the front row, principal speakers: Dr. Charles P. Mathe, former President of the Pan American Society; Culbert L. Olson, Governor of California; Angelo J. Rossi, Mayor of San Francisco; Dr. Jacob C. Geiger, President of the Pan American Society; Antonio Casas Briceno, Consul General of Venezuela; Dr. D. J. Aubertine, presiding; Miss Glengene Samis of Galileo High School; Edward Watson of Polytechnic High. The students spoke in Spanish over an international broadcast.

More Steel Mills Raise Pay

PITTSBURGH, April 16 (AP)—More steel companies today followed the lead of larger producers in granting 10 cents an hour wage increases as the Congress of Industrial Organizations moved to obtain higher pay for the remainder of the Nation's 600,000 steel workers.

The latest to gain the increase were the Wheeling Steel Corporation, which has 26,000 workers in Ohio and West Virginia plants; the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation which employs about 8,000 in Pennsylvania and New York mills; the Pittsburgh Steel Corporation with 6,000 workers at Monessen and Allenport, Pa.; the Copperweld Steel Company, employing 2,400 at Glasport, Pa., and Warren, Ohio, the Lukens Steel Company at Coatesville, Pa., the Lebanon Steel Foundry at Lebanon, Pa., and the American Rolling Mill Company.

Allegheny Ludlum also granted a 10 per cent pay raise for its salary workers earning $10,000 yearly or less.

In addition, Joseph Timko, subregional director of the C. I. O.'s Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Pennsylvania's Beaver Valley, reported that he had obtained "oral agreements" with two smaller firms to give a pay boost. They were the Pittsburgh Tube Company, employing 500 at a Monaca, Pa., plant, and the A. M. Byers Company, employing 1,000 at Ambridge, Pa.

The raises, retroactive to April 1, boost the pay from $5 to $5.80 a day for an eight-hour day. Since the National Steel Corporation set the pace last week by raising wages, the increase has been extended to about 500,000 workers.

Philip Murray, C. I. O. President and chairman of the S. W. O. C., arranged to begin negotiations soon with officials of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation for wage increases and other changes in a contract covering 24,000 workers. He and his aides were expected to follow up later by seeking higher wages for employees of about 600 other companies holding S. W. O. C. contracts.

Strike at Birdsboro

BIRDSBORO, Pa., April 16 (AP)—A picket was grazed by a rifle bullet today near the local plant of the Birdsboro Steel Foundry & Machine Works, where the Congress of Industrial Organizations' Steel Workers Organizing Committee has called a strike. A man who was attempting to enter the plant at the time of the shooting was taken into custody.

Spokesmen for the S. W. O. C. said the plant, which employs approximately 700, was closed by the walkout. Company officials did not comment.

S. W. O. C. Sub-Regional Director George Medrick said the strike order resulted from "continued refusal" of the Birdsboro Employees Beneficial Association, an independent union, to agree to consent to a National Labor Relations Board election to decide the bargaining agent.

The company, engaged in defense work that includes ship castings for the Navy and hydraulic presses for the aviation industry, announced a 10-cent-an-hour wage boost yesday.

Steel Output Cut

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Army ordnance offices at Chicago, Pittsburgh, and Cleveland, Ohio, reported to the War Department today that curtailment of steel production in those areas already had begun as a result of the work stoppage in soft coal mines.

The ordnance reports were in response to requests sent from Washington for hasty surveys in the four major steel areas, representing about 80 per cent of the country's steel production.

Of the four areas surveyed, only the Birmingham, Ala., district reported a large supply on hand. There the Terminal Coal, Iron, & Railroad Company estimated its supply as sufficient for about 60 days.

Summaries from the other districts:

Chicago area—Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, major United States Steel subsidiary, has shut down two furnaces and expects closure of two to four additional furnaces next week.

Cleveland area—Republic Steel has curtailed pig iron production by about 12 per cent. Youngstown Sheet & Tube at Youngstown, Ohio, reports about one week's supply of coal, after which curtailment will be necessary.

Cleveland plants of United States Steel Corporation have reduced their pig iron capacity by about 50 per cent or 750 tons a day. Company officials said that stockpile coal, swollen by moisture, yeilds about 12 per cent less coke than new coal.

Pittsburgh area—three furnaces of Carnegie-Illinois are shut down because of insufficient coke. These are the Edgar Thompson Plant, the Carey Furnace, and the Mingo Junction Furnace.

New Soft Coal Wage Contract Virtually Ready for Signing

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—A new wage contract for most of the Nation's soft-coal industry virtually was ready today for long-awaited union-management signatures that would send miners back to work.

Only a "little editing" remained to complete the agreement, Chief Federal Conciliator John R. Steelman announced.

The agreement would be between the United Mine Workers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and northern operators of the eight-State Appalachian area, but Mr. Steelman said a last-minute effort was being made to bring Southern operators into accord.

Thirteen Southern operator groups walked out of the wage conference last week, declining to pay the union-demanded daily wage of $7. This would have been a daily boost of $1.40 in the South, as compared to $1 in the North.

"I am sure that further opportunity will be given them (the Southern operators) before the wage contract is actually executed," the conciliator said. "There is, however, little time left.

"Coal soon must move. The necessities of the defense program must soon take precedence over the interests of any individuals or groups involved in this situation."

If the Northern operators and the union sign a separate contract, mines producing more than 35 per cent of the Nation's bituminous output would be covered. States involved would be Pennsylvania, Northern West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan and Maryland. Observers said Indiana and Illinois would be likely to follow suit with a pact for their outlying fields, producing some 14 per cent of the national output.

Mines producing about 10 per cent of the national annual total of 450,000,000 tons have continued operating during the general stoppage and scattered areas accounting for about 8 per cent more of the total would be likely to come in after a North-union accord. This would mean that about two-thirds of the national tonnage would be back in production, even if the South continued its refusal to accept the present union terms.

"It is highly desirable," Mr. Steelman asserted, "that all districts become parties to the agreement so that all the mines can be reopened at the same time. For that reason, a high Government official (Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins) requested that the representatives of the Southern districts return and participate in this joint wage conference."

In Washington, however, a Labor Department spokesman said the Southern bloc had turned down Secretary Perkins' appeal and that the group was standing pat against any removal of wage-scale differentials between North and South.

President Roosevelt expressed renewed hope that soft coal mining would be resumed on a normal basis.

He told a press conference he did not know whether the controversy would wind up before the Defense Labor Mediation Board.

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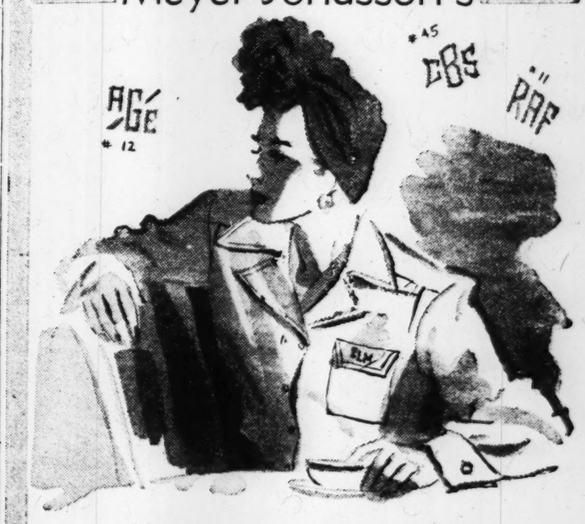
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Entire Allied Line Battles Axis Forces in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

ern Macedonia, he said, and "this transfer, though dictated by logic, proved fatal."

Defense Line

Meanwhile, the Allied defense line has shifted into an almost straight line across the Greek Peninsula from its eastern hinge, where British forces were reported maintaining a stout defense at Mount Olympus.

The actual fighting line appears to extend from just above Mount Olympus on the Gulf of Salonika westward past Siatista, jogs north toward the vicinity of Kastoria, then slants southwest passing just above Argyrocastron, in Albania, to the Adriatic in the vicinity of Chimara.

Nine large ships were claimed by the Germans to have been hit by bombs in the harbor at Piraeus, the port for Athens. Dive-bombers were said to have scored a direct hit on a large armed transport ship off Yugoslavia's Dalmatian Coast, and a merchant ship was reported damaged near Brazza Island.

The High Command said the Luftwaffe also bombed rail facilities and other objectives in mountainous southern Herzegovina and a naval base on the Adriatic Coast.

Italy Claims Gains

Meanwhile Italian occupation of Yugoslavia's main naval base of Split and recapture of Ersek in Albania from the Greeks were reported by the Italian High Command.

Split, on Yugoslavia's Adriatic Coast southeast of Zara, was said to have been taken after an advance of about 240 miles from the Italian-Yugoslavian frontier since the start of fighting, April 6.

Italian forces which moved into Ersek, 30 miles south of recaptured Koritsa, continued their advance beyond the town, toward the nearby Greek frontier, the High Command said.

Naval, Army and blackshirt detachments were credited with extending Italian control over Yugoslavia's Dalmatian Islands, four of which already had been reported taken.

New islands were reported taken in the coastal section northwest of Zara.

The war bulletin described numerous aerial "offensive actions against highway works, motorized columns, and troops on the march."

Marines to London?

LONDON, April 16 (AP)—The United States was reported today to be considering sending a detachment of Marines to guard the American Embassy in London, as in the last war.

The Embassy, which operates with large staffs of military, naval, commercial and shipping experts who daily exchange secrets with the British, hasn't even a policeman on regular duty. There virtually is no check on visitors except by an unarmed doorman.

Nearly all important British buildings, including most newspaper offices, have special guards which require visitors to show passes.

Leahy Denounced

VICHY, France, April 16 (AP)—In one of the bitterest recent attacks in the Paris press on Admiral William D. Leahy, United States Ambassador, the newspaper L'Oeuvre charged on April 14 that the Ambassador was encouraging the Vichy policy of "watchful waiting" and resistance to collaboration with Germany.

In a long editorial the paper called United States aid to France a sham in view of the American support of the British blockade. It also said:

"It happens that Leahy is a Free Mason and as such has international ties the tendency of which can easily be guessed."

Admiral Leahy's only comment was: "It happens that I am not a member of the Masons."

More Seamen Of Italy Indicted

HOUSTON, Texas, April 16 (AP)—Capt. Ernesto Ranise and 22 crew members of the Italian steamship Mongioia have been indicted here by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of tampering with the vessel with intent to disable it, and conspiracy to damage the vessel.

Coast Guardsmen seized the ship in the turning basin here and arrested the captain and crew March 30.

The 23 Italians are now in the custody of immigration authorities in Galveston.

The indictment charged that the defendants had lighted fires under dry boilers, had beaten on the ship's steam valves, and had tampered with the Mongioia's motive power.

The Mongioia is now under guard here.

Prince Inspects Norwegian Ships

Wide World

Prince Olav and Princess Martha

of Norway shaking hands with members of the crew of the Skaraas at the Bethlehem Steel Corporation Shipbuilding Division yards at Hoboken, N. J. The vessel was one of seven Norwegian ships the royal couple visited.

Abyssinian Troops Brave But Primitive

Continued from Page 1

incredible hardship by camels across 350 miles of wild, mountainous country. And of 12,000 camels rounded up for this purpose, thousands perished in the process. Even in the interior the Ethiopians could make little use of Italian motor roads, as the few vehicles the Italians left behind soon fell to pieces, and the first effective motor transport the patriot forces received was the convoy of 12 trucks which we took in with infinite difficulty, and these only arrived when the campaign was nearing its finish.

The average Abyssinian warrior, although quite fearless, hasn't the remotest conception of organization or discipline. He fights when he feels like it and goes where he chooses, being a complete individualist. The only authority he respects at all is his own local chief. But the latter, too, is accustomed to acting independently. Fights among groups aren't infrequent and even normally there's an excessive amount of "joy shooting" around any Abyssinian camp.

Valuable Materials Destroyed

For Abyssinians, loot traditionally has been a major item in warfare and anything they can't use they destroy. This has resulted in the wanton loss of valuable materials left behind by the Italians, including fuel, food supplies and machinery.

To check anarchy and develop a disciplined regular army from such raw material is the hardest task confronting the patriot movement. It is largely an educational process which requires much time and painstaking effort. Hitherto the brunt of carrying out a regular campaign of operations has consequently fallen on the Sudan defense force and on a few Ethiopian battalions led by British officers and noncommissioned officers. This handful of men, picked for their ability and bravery, have provided the operational backbone of the patriot campaign. Under their leadership the native Abyssinian troops have given an excellent account of themselves. Tomorrow they will serve as the nucleus for a reconstituted modern Ethiopian Army.

Convoys Urged

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Immediate use of United States convoys for shipments to Great Britain if necessary was urged yesterday by 48 American writers in a telegram to President Roosevelt.

Henry Seidel Canby, Chairman of the Writers Committee of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, released the message which declared "the risk of war has been taken and common sense prompts action while action is still valid."

Signers included Stephen Vincent Benét, Corey Ford, Clifton Fadiman, James P. Warburg, Rex Stout, Phil Strong, Walter Millis and Louis Untermeyer.

Smokeless Powder Made in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Smokeless powder now is being manufactured on a small scale at the Radford Ordnance Works near Radford, Va. The powder is coming off line-A, which employs 280 persons at present, and is the first of three lines to start production. Construction of the huge $44,100,000 plant began last September on a 4,400-acre tract in nearby Mongomery and Pulaski counties.

The plant, construction of which is as yet incomplete, is being built for the Federal Government by the Hercules Powder Company, with Mason and Hanger, of New York, as subcontractors.

What Does Silt Do to a River? It Makes It Run Faster. Honest!

PASADENA, Calif., (AP)—Load a clear stream of water with silt and it will run faster. Right or wrong?

Right. Dr. V. A. Vanoni says he made this surprising discovery in tests with a miniature river 60 feet long, 33 inches wide and 12 inches deep.

"We dumped in fine sand such as would be blown in an ordinary windstorm, adding one-tenth of 1 per cent by weight," he said. "The speed of flow increased 5 per cent.

"Next we put in three-tenths of 1 per cent and the flow increase was 10 per cent.

"There is a point, of course, where the flow would be retarded but we haven't reached it yet with our experiments.

"The Colorado River carries an average of 1 per cent of silt by weight, running up to 10 per cent during floods. The Mississippi River carries ¼ to ⅓ the silt load of the Colorado."

Dr. Vanoni heads the Soil Conservation Laboratory at the California Institute of Technology, operated jointly by the Institute and the Federal Soil Conservation Service.

"The explanation of this discovery," he said, "Is that clear water is more turbulent than muddy water. The friction resistance at the bottom is transferred through the stream. Turbulence retards flow.

"Sediment reduces turbulence and the speed of flow is increased.

"Our evidence indicates that the faster a stream flows the more sediment it picks up and the more sediment it picks up the faster it flows. If we can find ways to prevent earth and sand from getting into flood streams, we should be able to check erosion."

Army Plans

Continued from Page 1

on walkouts and threatened strikes in all defense industries and camp construction projects and turned this over to the office of Sidney Hillman, Co-Director of the Office of Production Management.

Mr. Patterson told the Committee that under the lend-lease program the borrower would refer his request to a joint Army-Navy board, presided over by Harry L. Hopkins, and that this board would in turn refer the request to the branch of the Army or Navy concerned. This branch would then study its reserves and would integrate the request with its own program of procurement, determining when and how much material could be lent or leased to the borrower.

No Eire Negotiations

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated today that the American Government had no intention of asking Eire to grant use of naval bases to the British and said there had been no discussion, much less negotiation, on the question with Eire officials here.

Frank Aiken, Eire Defense Minister, has been conferring with Secretary Hull and other officials in an effort to purchase arms and other supplies in this country.

U. S. to Combat German Blockade

Continued from Page 1

tion of policy is of itself capable of assuring the convoy of American ships halfway across the Atlantic with Greenland as the convoy terminus.

Highly Significant Step

And although Mr. Roosevelt declined to commit himself on the ground that no United States vessels have yet reached the Red Sea, this policy of protecting American shipping on all the high seas outside combat zones implicitly extends to the route which is now open around South Africa to the Suez Canal.

At his press conference this morning Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, told correspondents that the President expressed surprise at the prominent attention which had been given to his announcement.

Mr. Early said the President considered that his statement that American shipping would be protected wherever it could legally go was as expected and as matter-of-fact as to say that if New York City were attacked, it would be protected.

But the President's real or feigned surprise does not alter the significance of the declaration and if the President has taken it for granted, neither the country nor Congress appears to have taken it for granted.

The central fact is that the convoy of American arms to Greenland is one of the important ways of aiding Britain keep open the shipping lanes of the North Atlantic and of relieving the strain of which full-distance convoying places upon the over-extended British Navy.

Further Confirmation

Another incident at the President's press conference was highly revealing and offered further confirmation of the Government's basic decision to guarantee the arrival of American aid to British shores in some way, by some method—perhaps by several methods.

Mr. Roosevelt reminded his conference that several months ago when he first expounded the lend-lease idea, he employed as an illustration a story of a man whose neighbor's house was on fire. If he had a garden house, he would certainly lend it to his neighbor and wouldn't talk about selling it but would expect it back later, new or restored.

The President then remarked that in the list of war needs which the British Purchasing Commission had lately submitted there was an item calling for 900,000 feet of garden hose or fire hose of some sort.

"Is there any request for some sea-going firehose," a correspondent quickly asked.

And without replying directly, Mr. Roosevelt frankly said that, well, the United States has got to get the stuff over there.

Faced with shortage of shipping, faced with continued sinkings, faced with renewed submarine and air blockade in the Atlantic, that is the policy of the United States: it is determined that American aid shall arrive.

Little Tobey Support

How to implement that determination, subject to Congressional and public opinion, will be decided within the next two weeks.

Despite the continued agitation in Congress for a test vote on the convoy issue, there appears to be no substantial support for the resolution introduced by Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire who is desirous of prohibiting the convoying of merchant vessels by American warships.

Today the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously decided to postpone for two weeks its consideration of the Tobey resolution. Mr. Tobey was assured that his resolution would be preferred order of businesses for April 30.

Prior to the April 30 meeting of the Committee the resolution will be submitted to the State Department whose views will be available before any action is taken.

Trial Convoys?

DENVER, Colo. April 16 (AP)—Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana predicted that trial United States convoys soon may be sent to Africa and South America.

"If the public accepts these convoys then convoys will be sent through the war zones. Then there will be shooting, and then we will be at war," he told a mass meeting last night sponsored by the Colorado Chapter of the America First Committee.

The Senator said in an interview he agreed with President Roosevelt's press conference statement that merchant vessels should be protected except in combat zones.

"But the trouble is," he continued, "the President says today that this area is a combat zone and tomorrow that this area is not a combat zone."

Maryland to Curb Liquor to Minors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16—The Maryland Legislature has sent to Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor bills designed to make it almost impossible for persons under 21 years of age to buy intoxicating liquor. The measures are sponsored by the State Board of Liquor Commissioners, and the Governor is expected to sign them without delay.

Under existing laws, a bartender or liquor vendor may ask the arrest of a person obviously a minor who tries to purchase liquor, and it is mandatory for the Police Court Magistrate to send the case to the Grand Jury. In practice, however, few liquor vendors have been willing to start prosecutory action against under-age purchasers.

The new law would simplify procedure to a Police Court trial, and a further provision authorizes the Board to furnish identification cards to liquor-selling establishments to be filled out by young customers suspected of being under age for subsequent check.

Passage of the legislation was attended by an announcement by Charles T. Leviness, Chairman of the Liquor License Commission, that his unit will press action against all liquor vending places, small or large, if sales to minors can be proved.

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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

New Films in Prospect for Boston — Current Art Exhibitions

Deanna Durbin's 'Nice Girl?' Coming to Keith Memorial

Deanna Durbin's ninth film, "Nice Girl?" will come to the Keith Memorial Thursday as the chief item in new double bill. The story is about a small town girl who runs away temporarily to the city, thinks better of it, and returns home. Franchot Tone, Walter Brennan, Robert Stack, Robert Benchley, Helen Broderick, Ann Gillis, Anne Gwynne, and Elizabeth Risdon are in the cast. During the course of the film, place is found for Miss Deanna to sing five songs, one of which is "Old Folks at Home." The other four are new songs.

The other feature, "The Man Who Lost Himself," is described as a farcical yarn, in which Brian Aherne plays a double role. One is a respectable businessman and the other a worthless fellow, who when he discovers his double thinks he sees a way out of his difficulties. In the supporting roles are Henry Stephenson, Nils Asther, and S. Z. Sakall.

★ ★ ★

'That Night in Rio'

Likewise opening on Thursday will be a new pair of films at the Metropolitan. "That Night in Rio," which heads the bill, is a Technicolor musical starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Carmen Miranda. The tunes, written by Mack Gordon and Harry Warren, carry such titles as "Tyi, Yi, Yi, Yi," "Chica, Chica, Boom, Chic," "Boa Noita," and "They Met in Rio." Irving Cummings directed a cast which includes the supporting players S. Z. Sakall, J. Carroll Naish, Curt Bois, and Leonid Kinskey.

The second feature will be "Shadows on the Stairs," a melodrama about a band of criminals who use a London boarding house as a hiding place. Frieda Inescort, Paul Cavanaugh, Heather Angel, and Bruce Lester are among the principal players.

★ ★ ★

'Ziegfeld Girl'

At the State and Orpheum a new double bill will arrive Saturday with "Ziegfeld Girl" as the chief item. James Stewart, Judy Garland, Hedy Lamarr, Lana Turner, Tony Martin, Jackie Cooper, Ian Hunter, Charles Winninger and Edward Everett Horton are among those in the cast. Robert C. Leonard directed, and Busby Berkeley was in charge of the musical numbers. The second feature will be "Blondie Goes Latin."

At both of the theaters the engagement of "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary" and "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," has been extended through Friday, adding two extra days to the week's booking.

★ ★ ★

At South Station

Quentin Reynolds explaining "The Battle of the Atlantic" will head the program of short features at the South Station Theater starting Friday. Other items on the bill will include Howard Hill in an exhibition of archery, a travel film on "The Sacred Ganges," two color cartoons, comedy, Ted Husing sport film, "The Bill of Rights," Screen Snapshots, and newsreels.

★ ★ ★

'Road to Zanzibar'

At the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday the double bill will include "The Road to Zanzibar," with Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour, and "Dead Men Tell," with Sidney Toler. Both films have been shown at the Metropolitan.

★ ★ ★

At the Keith Boston

Beginning Thursday the entertainment on the stage at the Keith Boston will be Earl Carroll's Vanities, with Bert Wheeler. On the screen will be "Ride On, Vaquero" with Cesar Romeo as the Cisco Kid and Mary Beth Hughes as his leading lady.

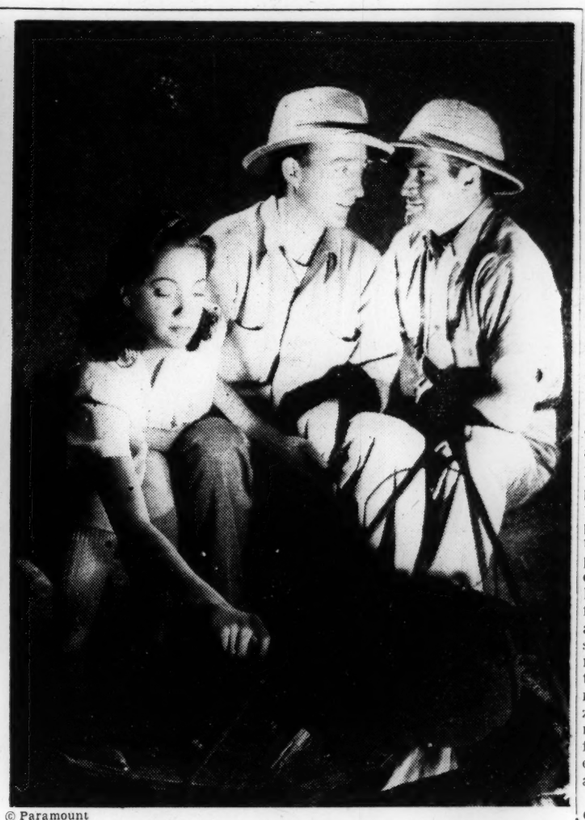
★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday and running through the rest of the week the feature films at the Exeter will be "The Son of Monte Cristo," with Joan Bennett, Louis Hayward, and George Sanders, and "Maisie Was a Lady," with Ann Sothern.

© Universal

Anne Gwynne, Franchot Tone, Deanna Durbin, Helen Broderick
In "Nice Girl?" coming to the screen at the Keith Memorial Thursday.



© Paramount

Dorothy Lamour, Bing Crosby, Bob Hope
In "Road to Zanzibar," which is moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.

News of the Stage

New York

John Van Druten's dramatization of "Solitaire," a novel by Edwin Corle, will be Dwight Deere Wiman's first production next season, according to an announcement from the Wiman office. Mr. Van Druten expects to deliver the finished script to Mr. Wiman by early August and rehearsals should begin in September. "Solitaire" is a comedy drama about a hobo and the young daughter of a California millionaire.

★ ★ ★

The Playwrights' Company has announced that its Sidney Howard Memorial Award of $1,500 will go to the Authors' League Fund this year. The award is for annual presentation to a new American playwright who, having had no previous substantial success in the theater, has had one or more plays produced in New York during the current season. Last year, the prize went to Robert Ardrey for "Thunder Rock."

★ ★ ★

The company of "No For An Answer" has decided to postpone its Broadway production of the Marc Blitzstein opera until next October. All funds raised for the production—much of the investment came in amounts of $100—will be held in escrow. The company announced that its campaign to secure audience backing had been 70 per cent successful. Money reached the New York office from as far West as California. Plans for continuing the campaign through the summer for the remainder of the $17,000 will be inaugurated at a testimonial midnight supper for Mr. Blitzstein at the Piccadilly Hotel on April 18.

★ ★ ★

Rose Franken's "Claudia," with Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire, and Frances Starr, reaches its seventy-fifth performance at the Booth Theater this evening.

★ ★ ★

Luther Greene has offered $1,000 to anyone who can present him with a "pro-peace" play ready for immediate production. The playwright qualifying with such a script will receive this prize in addition to the regular advances and royalties under the terms of the Dramatists' Guild Agreement. Mr. Greene would aim for a mid-May production, an out-of-town summer tour, and a Broadway premiere in the fall.

★ ★ ★

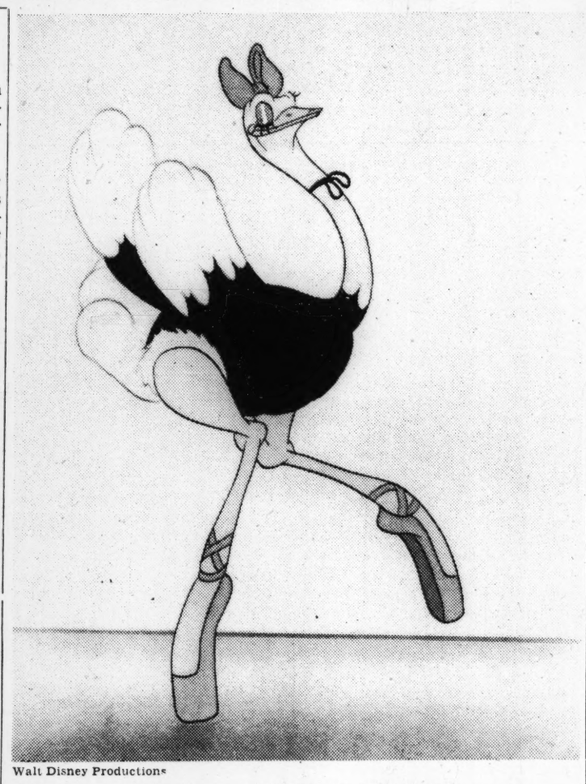
With standees present at every performance, Lillian Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" grossed $15,816 for seven performances at the Martin Beck Theater, New York, in its first week.

★ ★ ★

Larry Adler, George Barere, John Buckmaster, Kitty Carlisle, Anton Dolin, Ruth and Paul Draper, Hildegarde, Stan Kavanaugh, Danny Kaye, and Gene Sheldon are among the variety artists donating their services for a midnight benefit in aid of the J. B. Priestley Nurseries in England, at the Al Jolson Theater on Saturday, April 19. A feature of the benefit is to be the special presentation of Barrie's "Shall We Join the Ladies?" with a cast including Edmund Breon, Constance Collier, Dudley Digges, Jill Esmond, A. P. Kaye, Howard Lindsay, Dorothy Stickney, Philip Merivale, Jessica Tandy, Arthur Treacher, Peggy Wood, and others. John Buckmaster is directing the benefit.

★ ★ ★

Alfed de Liagre rather than Gilbert Miller will sponsor "R. A. F.," as a result of an agreement between the two producers. This is the play about the Royal Air Force by an author writing under the nom de plume of William Jay. According to the new arrangement, Mr. de Liagre will place "R. A. F." in immediate production.



Walt Disney Productions

Detail From Disney's 'Fantasia'
In the "Dance of the Hours" section of the film, which continues at the Majestic.

Smeterlin Program

The program to be given by Jan Smeterlin in Jordan Hall, Tuesday evening, April 29, as a memorial to Evelyn Ames Hall, follows:

Sonata, F major, No. 13 ..... Haydn
Adagio (from "Hamnerklavier" Sonata) Beethoven
Three Mazurkas, Fantasie, two Etudes, Chopin
G minor Ballade, F sharp minor Polonaise ..... Chopin
Six Preludes, and the A flat Ballade Chopin
Intermezzo from "Carmen" Bizet-Smeterlin
(Dedicated to the memory of Evelyn Ames Hall)
La Valse ..... Ravel

Eastman Festival Plans

Tentative programs are announced by Dr. Howard Hanson, director of the Eastman School of Music of the University of Rochester, for the annual festival of American music to be held in Rochester, April 28-May 2.

Organizations participating will include the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, the Rochester Civic Orchestra, the Eastman School Senior Symphony, the Eastman School Choir, and the Eastman School Little Symphony of Phi Mu Alpha Fraternity. The program of ballets will enlist the services of Thelma Biracree, choregrapher, Dorothy Tucker and Betty MacDonald, soloists, and ensembles from the classes of Thelma Biracree. The conductors for these concerts will be Dr. Howard Hanson and Frederick Fennell.

The opening concert by the Rochester Civic Orchestra under Dr. Hanson, April 28, in Kilbourn Hall of the Eastman School of Music, will be devoted to compositions by students of the Eastman School who are candidates for a doctor's degree in composition. Nathaniel Patch, pianist, will appear as soloist in the Piano Concerto by Herbert Inch. Mr. Inch received his master's degree from the Eastman School of Music and in 1931 won the Prix de Rome. At present he is teaching in Hunter College, New York City.

The second concert, April 29, will be given by the Eastman School Senior Symphony, Dr. Hanson conducting, with Maria Paradiso, soprano, as soloist in Bernard Rogers' cantata, "The Raising of Lazarus." William Grant Still's Symphony No. II in G minor is included on this program. Mr. Still and Mr. Rogers have both held the Guggenheim award, Mr. Still having won it for the first time in 1934. Mr. Still's compositions have often been played on these concerts and many have received their first performance in Rochester.

The third program, April 30, will be devoted to chamber works for small orchestra, played by the Eastman School Little Symphony of Phi Mu Alpha, Frederick Fennell conductor. Among the compositions to be performed will be a Chamber Symphony by Homer Keller. Mr. Keller was graduated from the Eastman School in 1939. This same year he won the Henry Hadley Foundation prize of $500 for his symphony, which received its first performance by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under John Barbirolli. Mr. Fennell has also included a Sinfonietta for Chamber Orchestra by the late Charles Naginski, a pupil of Rubin Goldmark and Roger Sessions who won the Prix de Rome. Another winner of the Prix de Rome, William Denny, will have a Sinfonietta for string orchestra performed. Mr. Denny is a graduate of the University of California and also studied with Paul Dukas in Paris.

The fourth concert, May 1, will enlist the services of the Rochester Philharmonic and the Eastman School Choir in a performance of Dr. Hanson's "Lament for Beowulf," with the composer conducting. Wendell Hoss will be soloist in Bernhard Kaun's Sinfonia Concertante for solo horn and orchestra. Mr. Kaun, formerly a member of the Eastman School faculty, has been in Hollywood for several years.

The program of ballets, May 2, will bring the festival to a close. Dr. Hanson and Thelma Biracree have chosen ballets by Deems Taylor, Mabel Daniels, Spencer Norton, Charles Griffes, Burrill Phillips, and William Grant Still. Mr. Still's "Miss Sally's Party" will receive its first performance.

To Give Barrie Play

"The Boy David," Barrie's last play, will be presented on the evening of April 20, at the Studio Theater, 15 West 67th Street, New York, to aid the British War Relief Fund. It is being produced for the first time in this country by Theodore Komisarjevsky, who is using an abridged version of the play. He produced it in London in 1936 when Elisabeth Bergner played the title role.

News of the Screen

Walt Disney has signed a contract with RKO Radio Pictures under which he will make two Technicolor features: (1) the first full-length Mickey Mouse; and (2) "Dumbo," a new animated story with new characters. Through another contract with RKO, Mr. Disney will continue having his short subjects released by that studio, which has recently announced that it will also distribute two earlier planned Disney features, "The Reluctant Dragon" and "Bambi."

★ ★ ★

"Moon Tide" has been chosen by Twentieth Century-Fox as the first American film vehicle for Jean Gabin, the French film star. John O'Hara is to adapt the screen play from the novel by Willard Robinson. Fox also announces that Jean Renoir, the French director, will probably direct "The Night the World Shook," which Nunnally Johnson is adapting from the novel, "800 Convicts March on Caraibo," by Steven Wendt.

★ ★ ★

According to Film News, Robert Flaherty's new picture, "The Land," produced for the Department of Agriculture, is to be released in mid-May. The National Youth Administration orchestra will record the score for the film.

★ ★ ★

Hal Mohr has been engaged by Edward Small to photograph the tentatively titled "G-Man Versus Scotland Yard," with George Brent, Ilona Massey, and Basil Rathbone in the leading roles. Production starts on April 21. E. Lloyd Sheldon and Jack Dewitt wrote the story and screen play.

★ ★ ★

George Stevens' "Penny Serenade," co-starring Cary Grant and Irene Dunne, will be nationally released on April 24. This is the first picture in which Mr. Grant and Miss Dunne have appeared together at Columbia since "The Awful Truth" in 1937. Morrie Ryskind wrote the screen play from a magazine story by Martha Cheavens. Mr. Stevens directed and produced for Columbia, which lists "Penny Serenade" as one of its important films of the season. In addition to numerous small children, the cast includes Ann Doran, Leonard Wiley, Wallis Clark, Walter Soderling, Beryl Vaughan, Frank Moran, Bess Flowers, Adrian Morris, Eva Lee Kuney, Otto Han, Iris Han, and Ben Jumagai.

★ ★ ★

Kate Smith, popular radio entertainer, is to appear in Warners' "Navy Blues," currently before the cameras under Lloyd Bacon's direction. Ann Sheridan, Eddie Albert, Jack Oakie, Martha Raye, and Jack Haley play leading roles.

★ ★ ★

Lewis Milestone will direct "Joan of Paris," a present-day story with the French capital as a background. Michele Morgan, French star, will play the leading role in this film as soon as she has finished work on "Journey Into Fear," in which she makes her Hollywood debut.

Guild of Boston Artists

Mrs. Elizabeth H. T. Huntington's water colors will be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists through April 18. The proceeds from sales are to go for China Relief

There is vividness and sparkle in Mrs. Huntington's aquarelles. She paints the countryside with telling clarity, applying a few salient strokes here and there to establish perspective and form. Flowers come alive under her brush. Mrs. Huntington commands her brush sufficiently to transmit to the paper her spontaneous feeling about the beauty of things. Outstanding pictures at the Guild are "Ink Berries," "Jack in the Pulpit," "Pansies and Poppies," and "Cosmos."

Netherlands New Masters On Display

By Dorothy Adlow

"New Masters from Old Holland" is the title given the current exhibition presented by Mortimer Brandt at the Doll and Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street.

Here are to be seen works by the great and the near-great. Painters there were in abundance in the Netherlands during the seventeenth century. We are a little spoiled for the generous heritage of works by masters such as Hals and Rembrandt, and the Little Masters who made such loving and painstaking transcripts of domestic life. The pictures in this display are of the lesser Little Masters who knew a rigorous discipline and who responded with characteristic alacrity to the native landscape, to the ways of plain and fashionable folk, to food and bric-à-brac, fun and folly. There is something immediate and forthright about these pictures which touch the core of daily life, depicting the panorama with clarity and zest. There is intrinsic artistic merit in the compositions which fall short because there were others painting with greater force, articulateness, and penetration.

The obligation has fallen upon our generation to ferret out the unknown and peripheral painters, inasmuch as the past generation or two had the fun of putting art history in order, and assigning the masters to their proper niches. Modern connoisseurship has increased our understanding; it has also widened our scope of interest. We are not compelled by the magic names or labels; we feel more confident in appreciating pictures for qualities which lie in their making. We can discern between a master and a pupil, and we need not despise the latter for being somewhat slack or remiss or unoriginal. Our tastes are broader, and while a little knowledge may make snobs of us, greater knowledge makes us more humble and more appreciative.

The exhibition at Doll and Richards contains still-lifes, pastoral views, interiors, group portraits. There is a genre scene by Isaak van Ostade, brother of the more eminent Adriaen; a still-life meticulously made by Pieter, father of the famous Paul Potter. Two members of the Ruisdael family are represented, Salomon and Jacob. Jan Molenaer, disciple of Franz Hals, captures the note of hearty gaiety from his master. There are some marines by Willem van de Velde, II, and Jan Porcellis.

What is impressive is the devotion to environment, and the concentration upon those factors which distinguish and qualify the terrain, the domicile, the daily routine. From these pictures we learn about contemporary costume, about naval architecture, about the fruits and flowers which graced the table.

Bostonians have been devoted to the Dutch School as long as they have had any contact with Continental art. They will find much to enjoy in this display.

Disney and Mickey

Walt Disney was born in Chicago on Sept. 5, 1901. He went to the public schools, showed a gift for drawing, and attended the Chicago Art Institute for a while.

Just before the war, Walt and his family moved to Kansas City. A little later he joined the Red Cross and drove an ambulance in France. He returned to America with a second-hand camera and for a while journeyed about the country as a newsreel cameraman. He took a fling at the advertising business, drawing cows and chickens for farm periodicals.

Drawing and photography put themselves together in Disney's imagination and the idea of animated drawings for motion pictures took root. He set out for Hollywood with one thought—to produce better animated cartoons than anyone would believe possible.

The first series was known as the "Alice" cartoons. With their action character and other black and white animated characters, they were fairly successful. After two years he originated the first of his famous characters, Oswald the rabbit, which is still to be seen on the screen.

Mickey Mouse was devised some years later. Walt had considerable difficulty launching his new character on the screen. Sound films had made their debut at about the time he had completed his first Mickey Mouse film and Walt had to train the orchestra to adapt their playing for synchronized action and sound.

Mickey was officially born on Sept. 28, 1928, on the screen of the Colony Theater, New York City, in "Steamboat Willie." In 1935 Mickey donned the garb of Technicolor for the first time, in the "Band Concert." Disney has been using Technicolor for the Silly Symphonies since the release of "The Flowers and Trees" which appeared in 1932. He won the Academy Award for that year and his Silly Symphonies continued to receive the Academy Award for the next four years.

Concert Dates Changed

The recital dates of Fritz Kreisler and Kirsten Flagstad, in next season's Aaron Richmond Celebrity Series, have been transposed. Mr. Kreisler will appear Sunday afternoon, Dec. 7, and Mme. Flagstad on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 18.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

WALT DISNEY'S FANTASIA with STOKOWSKI
Twice Daily 2:30 P.M. and 8:30 P.M. Extra Shows Saturday at 10:30 A.M. Children under 16 half-price at all times
Mats. Mon. thru Fri. and Sat. A.M. 50¢ 75¢ $1.10 INC. TAX
EVENINGS & Sat., Sun. Mats. 75¢ $1.10 $1.65 INC. TAX
MAJESTIC 219 Tremont Liberty 7725

EXETER NEWBURY and EXETER STS. • KEN. 7067
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY
"THE SON OF MONTE CRISTO" with Joan Bennett and Louis Hayward and "MAISIE WAS A LADY" with Ann Sothern

SOUTH STATION LIB 5560
This is ENGLAND—Today! 2½ HR PROGRAM
DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE
MUSIC QUIZ • CLIFF EDWARDS •

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL LAST WEEK MATS. THUR. AND SAT.
The Theatre Guild Presents
HOPE FOR A HARVEST
An American Comedy by Sophie Treadwell with
FREDRIC MARCH • FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
Evs.: $3.30 to $1.10; Mats.: $2.75 to $1.10

SHUBERT • TONIGHT, 8:30
POP. MAT. TODAY 55c-$1.65
THE SHUBERT THEATRE PRESENTS
Rudolf Friml's Immortal
ROSE MARIE
WORLD'S GREATEST MUSICAL COMEDY
EVES. 50c-$2.75; WED.-SAT. MATS. 50c-$1.65 TAX incl.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

6th SIDE-SPLITTING MONTH
"CRAZY FUN."—Lockridge, Sun
CHARLEY'S AUNT by Brandon Thomas
JOSE FERRER NICHOLAS JOY
Nedda Harrigan Reynolds Denniston
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'y. BR. 9-0046. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES WED. & SAT. at 2:40

"A Perfect Commedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE Thea., B'way & 40 Street. PE. 6-9540
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40

"The Comedy Murder-Mystery Hit!"
ALFRED de LIARGE, Jr. presents
MR. AND MRS. NORTH
A New Comedy by Owen Davis
from the stories by Frances & Richard Lockridge
with PEGGY CONKLIN & ALBERT HACKETT
BELASCO Thea., 44th St., E. of B'way. BR. 9-2067
Evs. 8:40. $3.30 to 55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.20 to 55c

Cheers and bravos . . . at the final curtain.
—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
OUT OF THE FRYING PAN
WINDSOR Thea., 157 West 48th Street PE. 6-4891
Evs. incl. Sun. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.

"A highly prized playgoing experience."
J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
THE CORN IS GREEN
NATIONAL Theatre, 41st W. of Broadway. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinee Thurs., April 17th
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
with RAYMOND MASSEY
SHUBERT Thea., 44th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-5990
Evenings 8:30. Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST."—Winchell, Mirror
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MADY CHRISTIANS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45 St. W. of 8 Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40. Cir. 6-6363
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Hope for a Harvest," featuring Fredric March, Florence Eldridge. Presented by the Theater Guild. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—"Rose Marie," musical comedy, with Alexander Gray and Nancy McCord. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—"Tobacco Road," with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—Short films. 2, 5, 8. "The Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3, 6, 9.

Fenway—"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Fine Arts—"Madam Butterfly." 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20. "Information Please," with Elmer Davis as guest star. 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—"Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Kenmore—"Horse Feathers," Marx Brothers. 1:20, 4:35, 8:15. "Night Train," 3:05, 6:25, 10.

Majestic—Walt Disney's "Fantasia" in Technicolor, with Leopold Stokowski conductor. Matinee 2:30; evening performance 8:30.

Metropolitan—"Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, and Dorothy Lamour. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:35, 9:20. "Dead Men Tell," Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Here Comes Happiness." 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Orpheum—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. 9:30 a. m., 12:36, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Paramount—"Adam Had Four Sons," Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter, Susan Hayward and Fay Wray. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "Blonde Inspiration," John Shelton and Virginia Grey. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO, Boston—"Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. 10:40 a. m., 1:40, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20. Stage show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Sea Wolf," Edward G. Robinson and Ida Lupino. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Here Comes Happiness." 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"This Is England." "The Story of Our Declaration of Independence." "Acrobatic Aces." "So You Know Your Music?" Latest Newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. 12:35, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. "Ellery Queen, Master Detective," Ralph Bellamy and Margaret Lindsay. 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Joy of Living," Irene Dunne and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Marjorie Rambeau. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"New York Parade." "Alien Smuggling." "Florida Everglades." "Cliff Edwards and Buckaroos." "Popular Science." "Alaska." "Movie Tricks." 30 minute News Digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Horror Island." Leo Carrillo. 9:38, 11:55 a. m., 2:12, 4:29, 6:46, 9:03. "Man Made Monster." Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:48 a. m., 1:05, 3:22, 5:39, 7:56, 10:13.

Tremont—"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland. 9, 11:25 a. m., 2:47, 6:11, 9:53. "High Sierra," 9:41 a. m., 1:05, 4:29, 8.

Uptown—"Play Girl." Kay Francis and James Ellison. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Son of Monte Cristo," Louis Hayward. Joan Bennett and George Sanders. 2:55, 6:25, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks," 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "You're the One." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Four Mothers," with the Lane Sisters. "Dreaming Out Loud," Lum and Abner. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Go West," with the Marx Brothers. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks," Burgess Meredith. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Six Lessons from Madam Lazonga." 2:05, 6:10, 8:15. "Back Street," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:50, 2:05, 8:12. "Philadelphia Story," Katharine Hepburn. 3:10, 6:20, 9:37.

Cleveland Circle: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern and Lew Ayres. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2. Continuous 7-11.

Harvard: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "She Couldn't Say No." Roger Pryor. 2 and 7:45.

University: "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3, 6:20, 9:35. "Keeping Company," Frank Morgan. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Virginia," Madeleine Carroll, Fred MacMurray and Stirling Hayden. "Lone Wolf Keeps a Date." 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Land of Liberty." 3:20, 9:20. "Wildman of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:45, 7:45.

Dorchester: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "Devil Bat." 2. Continuous from 7-11.

Franklin Park: "Land of Liberty." 3:15, 9:30. "Wildman of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney. 3:42, 6:20, 10:20. "So Ends Our Night." 1:35, 8:19.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Road Show." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Back in the Saddle." 3:19, 7, 9:50. "Keeping Company." Frank Morgan. 1:50, 8:21.

Park: "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "Nobody's Children." Edith Fellows.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. 3:16, 8:15. "Jennie." 1:53, 6:40, 9:54.

Hyde Park: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall and Lynn Bari. "Give Us Wings." Billy Halop. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Flight From Destiny." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "High Sierra." Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 2:30, 8:15. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Great Mr. Nobody." 1:30, 4:47, 8:04. "The Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn, James Stewart and Cary Grant. 2:41, 5:53, 9:15.

Mystic: "Flight From Destiny." Thomas Mitchell. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Maplewood: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Life with Henry." 1:45. Continuous from 7-11.

Orpheum: "Thief of Bagdad." Sabu and Conrad Veidt. "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers and Charles Buddy Rogers. 1:55, 5, 8:05. "Son of Monte Cristo." Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "So Ends Our Night." 1:30, 7:45. "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 3:41, 9:56.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Buck Privates." Abbott and Costello. "San Francisco Docks." Burgess Meredith. 2 and 8.

MELROSE—Melrose: "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. "The Mad Doctor," Basil Rathbone. 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. "Mr. Dynamite," Lloyd Nolan. 2 and 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Jennie." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "The Lady Eve." Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. "Murder Among Friends." John Hubbard and Marjorie Weaver.

Quincy—Quincy: "Flight from Destiny." Thomas Mitchell and Jeffrey Lynn. "The Great Mr. Nobody." Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie.

Strand: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern.

REVERE — Boulevard: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 8.

Revere: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Face Behind the Mask." 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In: "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "The Villain Pursued Her." 7:30 p. m.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2 and 6:15.

Central: "Lady with Red Hair." Miriam Hopkins. "Remedy for Riches." 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Kit Carson." Jon Hall. "Moon Over Burma." 2 and 8.

Strand: "Kitty Foyle." Ginger Rogers. "One Night in the Tropics." Allan Jones. 2 and 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Fire Over England." Laurence Olivier and Vivien Leigh. "Mexican Spitfire." Lupe Velez and Leon Errol. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Case of the Black Parrot." William Lundigan. 2:10, 7:55. "This Thing Called Love." Rosalind Russell and Melvyn Douglas. 3:15, 9.

Princess: "Bittersweet." Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 2:56, 8:41.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Strawberry Blonde." James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. "Son of Monte Cristo." 2 and 8.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Pastor Hall." Nova Pilbeam. "Honeymoon for Three." George Brent and Ann Sheridan. 2:30 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Wild Man of Borneo." Frank Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In: "Little Men." Kay Francis and Jack Oakie. "The Villan Pursued Her." Hugh Herbert. Continuous from 7:30 p. m.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Chad Hanna." Henry Fonda. 3:27, 8:02. "A Night at Earl Carroll's." 2:15, 6:53, 9:47.

WOLLASTON—Wollaston: "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 1:45 and 7:45

The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—April 16, 1941

Today's Woman

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Clothes Designed by Molyneux And Sold in United States Aid Britain's War Effort

Captain Edward H. Molyneux, British dress designer, arrived in the United States last week on a month's trip to survey the American market for British textiles. It is understood that he will prepare a report on his findings for the Overseas Board of Trade.

By Rose Fyleman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

It was a bright March morning. The London streets were full of sunshine, but I was feeling a little depressed. I happened upon a friend in Bond Street. She asked me whither I was bound.

"To see Molyneux's new spring collection," I replied.

She looked a little surprised; very understandably. I had come up from the country that morning and wasn't looking very much like Molyneux. I explained that I was paying this visit in my capacity as a writer—that I wanted to be able to tell American women something about the man and his work.

My friend envied me the opportunity. "It will be lovely," she said, "a most refreshing sight."

I shook my head and went on my way. I was in one of those moods when one obstinately hugs one's depression to one's bosom, so to speak, and refuses to admit the possibility of being cheered up in the near future. But my friend was right.

I mounted the steps of the attractive-looking building in Grósvenor Street, which has the single word, "Molyneux," carved in stone over the big entrance door. I was courteously received by an elderly porter, who, though he lacked the haughty and intimidating air characteristic of so many guardians of celebrated concerns, contrived nevertheless to give in some intangible way the impression of being equipped with a complete knowledge of every well-dressed woman in London!

Decorated in Gray

A pretty girl, garbed in the soft gray which is the prevailing tone of the whole spacious establishment, handed me one of the charming little notebooks in which clients jot down their preferences, and thus armed I mounted the stairs to the big salon where the models are shown. Again, soft gray everywhere. Gray walls, ceiling, carpets, and furniture, with a hint of a warmer color in the grayness of curtains and covers. A few women were sitting about in little groups, each group accompanied by the particular "vendeuse" who was looking after it. It was all very soothing and quietly elegant, but it was not till the mannequins started to come in that I began, in spite of myself, to feel happier.

With them spring came into the room.

The girls themselves were, of course, exquisite creatures, incredibly slender, and with a grace of carriage and movement which fascinated the eye. And the clothes were no less gay and graceful than the wearers. There were slim little coats, with frocks to match, made of the most engaging materials. There were elegant, but never aggressively elegant, afternoon and evening gowns with flowing lines that melted with every movement into a new gracefulness. And there were coats and skirts of a tailored neatness that still managed to remain utterly and adorably feminine. The materials of which all these garments were fashioned were delightfully amusing. One silk was sprinkled over with a most effective little pattern which turned out on closer inspection to be made up of small buckles—the kind of dainty trifle fashioned of paste or steel which we used to wear on our belts or ribbons or shoes. Of course the colorings were everywhere lovely—bright, here and there, but always with the soft spring brightness of meadow and woodland.

Charming Outfits

Very few of the models were in what one might call the "gasp-producing" manner. Their charm lay in their freshness, in the subtle details of their workmanship, such as two little frilled pockets on an otherwise severely plain skirt; glimpses of a magenta lining to a black coat; the clever arrangement of a tiny check on a tailored suit, one way on the coat, another on the skirt; the exactly right use of mirror or metal buttons; the clever swing of a wrap.

And what is so heartening to us here in England, and will be, I feel sure, to you, too, in America, is the fact that every design, every piece of material, every button, to say nothing of the actual making of the garments, is entirely British.

And so we come at last to the man who is responsible for carrying out with such pluck and enterprise a scheme which is proving itself extremely valuable to our country at this difficult juncture.

Him, too, I found in a gray room—a quiet figure seated behind his simple desk, with the alert, confident eyes of a born organizer, but with the brows and hands of an artist. He gave me a most interesting account of how this scheme for transferring a business with a world-wide reputation from France to England had come into being.

Had to Leave France

Captain Molyneux's celebrated fashion studios had their headquarters in Paris, as American women well know. He himself had lived and worked there for 20 years. He left Paris on the day of the French capitulation, and, together with a small group of other well-known couturiers, went down to Biarritz, where he owned a house. They hoped to be able to make it a center for the continuation of their activities. But Molyneux is a British subject and as such had to leave Biarritz, together with all the other British residents, within a short time of his arrival. He traveled to England in a coal boat. The journey took five days, and though he made but little of it, it was from all accounts a very unpleasant experience, to say the least of it. On his arrival in England, he made up his mind to do his best to make London the new headquarters of the immense business of exporting women's clothes to America, which had always constituted his main activity.

The new task was anything but easy. His materials, with the exception of tweeds, had always been the products of French manufacture, and he had always been in contact with a vast number of able artists, designers, colorists, and makers of accessories. All these must now be discovered and made use of in this country.

He waited for a brief time till he began to see his way more clearly, and then wrote to the American business houses with whom he was in touch, to explain the situation. He could not, he told them, promise to give them what he had given before, but he would do his best. These people responded bravely and loyally. Letters and telegrams poured in upon him. They were willing to take everything on trust and were confident that all would be well. He was to go ahead.

Immensely heartened by this response, Captain Molyneux did go ahead with all possible speed. He got into touch with everyone here who could help him in this task of readjustment, and as soon as things were beginning to take shape, decided to go over to the United States himself to make closer contacts over there.

Then came the first bad air raids. Bombs fell close to his premises; the whole of London was being heavily blitzed. He felt that he could not leave his people to face this alone. He must stay among them. He, too, must be ready "to take it" like other Londoners. He could not run away to America. He stayed and kept on working.

Now in America

And now that the home front is calmer, at any rate for the moment, he feels that the time has come for him to visit America and renew his old connections and make fresh ones. And in so doing he is performing a great service for Great Britain. He is working in close co-operation with the Board of Trade and other important groups occupied with the economic welfare of Britain. The goods he is sending and taking will bring us in Britain the dollars that we need. It seems strange that pretty, frail gowns should be playing their part in helping to win the war, but they are. Captain Molyneux is proud and glad that this is so.

"All through my career," he told me, "I have been encouraged by the help and co-operation of the United States, and now I have double reason to feel grateful. They have trusted me and stuck to me, and in this way they have helped both me and this country."

Before we said goodby I asked him what was the main ideal he had set before himself in his work. He looked at me thoughtfully.

"This—" he said, "to beautify women by giving them beautiful clothes. It is a question of clothes for women, not of women for clothes. That is the idea on which I have always based my work."

The women of America have, I know, always been ready to testify to the way he has succeeded in this task, and will continue so to testify.

This fitted coat with self trimming that begins below the shoulder is one the Grand Duchess Marie has selected as a becoming model for the woman who is something besides a perfect sixteen. Its simple lines, its new low armhole and small shoulders are dignified and graceful. The coat is equally attractive in apricot, navy, dark green, or black. At Lord & Taylor.

This distinctive dress of black point d'esprit with unusually delicate lines and graceful folds about the shoulder is one of the Grand Duchess Marie's favorite dinner gowns. At Lord & Taylor.

The Grand Duchess Marie poses in an attractive daytime ensemble of lightweight, dull green wool. The silk blouse is a flower print of lilac and green. The slim-fitting jacket buttons down the front to emphasize the new long waistline. From her collection at Lord & Taylor.

Radio Provides Motifs For Feminine Fashions

Male Stars, Amused, Launch No Objections

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One nice thing about radio is that it is full of surprises. First it is an invasion of the world by men from Mars, now it is an invasion of fashion by men stars from radio. However, this particular invasion shouldn't cause the panic and confusion that resulted from the first. The fact that male stars are inspiring female fashions, and that their faces and their sponsors' products will appear in a series of Radio Star Prints designed for spring and summer wear, is startling but not the stuff that panic and confusion are made of.

On the contrary, this invasion should tend to clear up a lot of things for the public—for instance, which radio program each woman prefers to hear and which star is her favorite. In other words, it will be practically a Gallup poll presented by smart feminine figures a lot more effectively than Mr. Gallup could. No, if there is any panic, it should be on the part of the stars—who may find it embarrassing to stare into their own manly countenances on a companion's or even a totally strange female's dress.

Wondering how these male stars were reacting, I decided to investigate. Eddie Cantor, when questioned, said, "This is the first time I've had a 'design' on any woman other than Ida." He is certain to have them on plenty of women besides Mrs. Cantor this season, for the Cantor print is one of the most attractive of them all. Mr. Cantor's likeness in blackface make-up, with a large bow-tie under his chin suggested by a tube of Ipana Toothpaste, is cast against various bright colored grounds and is being used extensively in many different types of street costumes. And as for Bob (Bazooka) Burns,—instead of being embarrassed he seemed to like the idea of being a feminine fashion rage. "I always did want to make an 'impression' on the ladies," he admitted. He is represented, with the Kraft-Music Hall Program, in a white print against colored grounds. However, he can't hog the entire place in the fashion picture. For on ladies' dresses, as on the air, he must share honors with Bing Crosby.

This attitude of interest, even amused interest, on the part of the two stars interviewed was far from what I expected. Ever since the age of remembrance, I have listened to the male sex rage against the absurdities of female fashions, and have seen each season produce some new fad to arouse their fury. I naturally expected a stormy outcry when they themselves, or any members of their sex, became the subject of a fashion rage. Is their acquiescence due to loss of voice, or just to hopeless resignation? Of course, the mere male should know by this time that if women like a fashion, the male voice can't howl it down.

Besides the two designs mentioned, there are five or six others. And all are developed in from eight to ten different combinations of colors appropriate for spring and summer costumes. Jack Benny was not neglected in the creation of the series. Little bunches of fruit, with vine tendrils that spell Jello, make up a pattern suggestive of his program. Whereas Bob Hope and his Pepsodent hour are represented by tiny tubes of toothpaste and a smiling mask.

In fact—these gay, saucy prints come in a very good choice. Among them you are sure to find one featuring your favorite star and his program. The only disappointment is that Walter Winchell has been completely overlooked. I can just visualize Mr. Winchell surrounded by Mr. and Mrs. America and all the ships at sea in "lotions of love," with perhaps a few rat-a-tat-tats and news flashes tossed into the pattern. There, indeed, would have been inspiration! In fact, I also think that the sparkling stars of "Information Please" should have been asked to add their quota of fun to this fashion picture.

Elizabeth Catlin

Grand Duchess Marie Selects Clothes for Women

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Grand Duchess Marie knows women's clothes. She makes you realize that there are dignified, delightful clothes available to the woman who is something besides a perfect sixteen. And what a comfort that can be. The spring collection which she selected for Lord & Taylor aptly illustrates this point.

Lilacs, fresh, fragrant, as inevitable as spring, provide the felicitous theme of this 1941 collection. Colors throughout are keyed to the lilac's lovely mauves, purples, faded pinks and white, set off by the necessary background of greens that run the gamut from deep rich emeralds right through to the faint Chinese yellow-greens that whisper of the earliest willows. In ingenious combination these varied shades produce in dresses, coats and hats a perfect spring ensemble.

A well-cut waistline is a matter of real importance to women in solving their figure problem, and they can enjoy smart lines in their clothes and have them perfectly fitted to their figures if the waistline is well handled. As a matter of fact, nothing so spoils one's pleasure in one's clothes as being uncomfortable about the waistline.

One outstanding feature of this particular collection is the long, easy waistline which is consistently developed. A slight fullness through the bodice, the skirt nipped in at the waist with deft tucks, or in the case of jackets, soft gathers held by low set-in belts, will produce the desired effect. A favorite method of achieving a smooth though soft waistline, absolutely without bulkiness, is the surplice. This tends to make possible the desired long line, and it appears frequently in coats as well as dresses.

Simplicity Is Important

Simplicity and well-cut lines naturally lend dignity and distinction to a woman's wardrobe. This collection stresses these points invariably. Dark blue is seen frequently; but it is set off with contrasting shades of blue or of blending violets, magentas, or greens. A dark blue silk peplum suit boasts a small silk-print blouse of lilac on navy. Another dark blue suit is set off by a gilet and cuffs of light blue linen—with the addition of a bunch of violets as boutonniere An apron dress (perfect for keeping lines long and slim) shows a flashing blade of color at the sides beneath the loose-swinging panels.

One dress I especially like is a basic black crepe—slim waisted, a low basque effect placing the accent frankly on the hips. Its only trimming is rows of fine old-fashioned rickrack. Then there is a crepe jacket dress for town—such a practical, usable combination—which could be worn equally well with, or without, the jacket. These very wearable jacket dresses with their sleek lines and softly rounded feminine shoulders, have a way of banishing anything that even presumes to look like a bulky hip. Sometimes the jackets have a soft fullness in the back, gathered into a low-swung peplum. This allows a pleasant freedom of movement through the shoulders.

Four saddle pockets trim an attractive daytime ensemble of dull green woolen. The crepe top of this dress—a flower print of lilac and green—has a high drawstring neckline. In many of these clothes the neckline is adjustable. Another dress shows an obliging little organdie vestee, which you can button up primly, or wear casually open with equal facility. The "plunging" long, low neckline which generally proves a bit cool when you first lay aside your furs, but which gains in popularity as the days warm up, is a new note in spring necklines. A favorite dinner gown of black point d'esprit with unusually delicate lines follows this long plunging neckline—gained by means of a softly draped surplice bodice.

Slim-Waisted Coats

It admittedly seemes a bit of an innovation when women take to reefers; for these coats offer the barrier of the double-breasted line, which is supposed to mean bulkiness. But there are slimming, successful reefers for women shown in this collection—one being a nubby woolen in a rusty pink shade, the waist slim and sleek, the line broken in the back with inverted pleats cleverly placed. Lingerie touches of white appear at the throat. Another coat shown in Forstmann woolens—a coat halfway between a reefer and a dressy coat—should prove extremely practical for an active woman. Occasionally one sees dolman sleeves with their sloping shoulder effect shown; but not often.

Carmel Snow Addresses Boston Fashion Group

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is true that black is going to be worn right through the summer, both in town and country, Mrs. Carmel Snow, editor-in-chief of Harper's Bazaar, told the Fashion Group of Boston at its annual spring luncheon, but it will be relieved by much jewelry. There will be street dresses and suits in black shantung and black silk jersey, much black for evening, black silk jersey bathing suits, and beach or country outfits complete in black, even to the espadrilles. Yet, side by side with such soberness, one will see topcoats in brilliant colors, especially in red.

Giving the highlights of New York's showings for spring and summer, Mrs. Snow said the new styles are going very feminine. Shoulders, for so long padded up to military squareness, begin to reveal soft lines again. Shoulders and sleeves hold the key to the new spring look of 1941. The slight shoulder padding that remains is now nearly always below the shoulder, running around the top of the arm. This gives broadness without hiding the natural shoulder line. The new sleeves, too, stress breadth. Ruffles, shirring, small cape sleeves, dolmans—they all make the narrow, tight sleeve look passé.

In summer cottons, piqué is tremendously popular, according to Mrs. Snow. Besides the familiar waffle piqué, there is a new waffle shantung, especially favored in pale geranium red, flag blue, and green, with red and green accented for town wear. Yellow appears in everything, but especially in country clothes. Nasturtium green is a lovely combining color.

In a burst of enthusiasm for the cotton and silk prints American manufacturers are producing, Mrs. Snow said they are "as brilliant as anything I ever saw in Paris." The small prints for daytime will often be worn with woolen jackets in bright colors. And there are a few long, printed coats, tightly fitting, that are wonderful for the older woman.

Mrs. Snow described a new "twilight dress"—also referred to as your "daylight saving dress"—mostly in black, sleeveless, with shirring at the shoulder. Gloves and hat are indispensable with this dress, even on the hottest night in town, she said. If black is not becoming to you, there are interesting versions of this twilight dress in prints trimmed with ruffles of colored or black valenciennes lace.

Hats, she reported, are running in extremes—enormous ones, or well-proportioned tiny ones. In the hat collection of Suzy, the famous French designer, Mrs. Snow said that all the prettiest ones come well forward on the head. Many women have refused to wear the back of the head hats, and their voice seems to have been heard.

Since the feminine lines of the new styles invoke the spirit of an earlier generation, it's not surprising, Mrs. Snow pointed out, that there is a profusion of bows and buttons. Bows crop up everywhere. Ribbons have become the star decoration. There are bows at the waistline, bows on the lapels of strictly tailored suits, white chiffon bows at the throat, and tiny bows tacking the veil of a hat just behind the ears.

For evening wear, the shirtwaist dress is the most popular dinner dress of the season. Mrs. Snow described an amusing evening accessory—on oversized handkerchief tied across the shoulders of the décolleté gown. Every low-cut evening dress, she added, needs a cape, a stole, or such a handkerchief. Capes are the most popular covering, however, and you will find circular, pleated, and ruffled ones.

Mrs. Snow (whose full name is Carmel White Snow) is a believer in practical, usable clothes. She recommends that women analyze their individual possibilities, and with these firmly in thought and with an open mind toward new fashions, choose what best suits them individually.

R. A. S.

Sky Girls Have New Uniform

As blue as a summer sky and as streamlined as air transportation itself, a new and smart uniform for United Air Lines' stewardesses has recently been given a showing in cities along the company's coast-to-coast and Pacific Coast routes.

Actually, the ensemble for United's "sky girls" is a composite of their own ideas and tastes. The skirt and jacket, for example, had their origin on the Pacific Coast; the hat in the Midwest; and the blouse in the East. Stewardesses all over the system voted on the various articles, and the "ayes" decided on the dashing-looking, lightweight, horizon blue outfit which will make its official appearance on more than 200 stewardesses on June 1.

Zay Smith, designer for United Air Lines, who deals in decorative schemes for everything from offices to Mainliners to stewardesses, describes the uniform as combining "tailored restraint with youthful charm." The material is Botany worsted. There is a wrist-length jacket with a single-button closing at the waist, a fitted skirt with three knife pleats in front; a blouse of white diagonal sharkskin with short sleeves; three pearl stud buttons down the front, and two-tiered breast pockets. The hat, with side flares resembling wings, looks so aeronautical that it might fly by itself. Navy blue pumps and a smart bag of navy blue Morocco leather complete the uniform.

Designer Smith concedes that it's something of a job to produce a single suit which will please over 200 individualistic young women. He used to try to do it all by himself. Now he lets the girls decide the matter—and it works, he says.

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The Home Forum

Walking on the Wall

AMONG ALL UNUSUAL walks in the world, surely there can be no more piquant experience than that of walking on top of the city wall of Peking. Following the shape of the conjoined city—a square superimposed upon a parallelogram—the total area within the outer wall and its moat is about twenty-five square miles. The wall of the Tartar City, in which most foreigners live, is not quite fifteen miles around. It is the most massive of all—much more heavily built, actually, than the famous Great Wall of China which sprawls across the hills and vales many miles to the north of the city. It is forty feet high, sixty-two feet thick at the bottom, and thirty-four feet thick at the top—the surface on which we often take our walks, with a series of interesting views unfolding.

* * *

In the old days, it used to be a favorite Sunday outing among foreigners to trek the whole way around the top of the Tartar Wall—on foot, on donkeys, or on pony-back, stopping for a shaded picnic on one of the buttresses. Nowadays, however, most of the wall is blocked off from public use. We are able only to walk on the section, roughly a mile in length, which skirts the Legation Quarter on its northern rim, overlooking the wide gray expanse of the Chinese City on the south.

We leave the neat asphalt Rue Marco Polo at the far end of the Belgian Legation, and start climbing up the stone-paved ramp which ascends the angle of the wall. In a city which is flat except for two ancient pavilion-crowned retreats of the emperors—the peaked island in the North Lake and the so-called Coal Hill—it is exhilarating to be up among the tall crests of the old elms which rise even higher than the wall, looking over the housetops for many miles in all directions.

* * *

No one could dream, indeed, that the top of a wall could be so spacious. Generous trees grow on either hand of the flagstone walk, as beside a long country lane. Grass has grown up from the earthen surface, mixed in summer with ragweed and other wildflowers; and, in the spring, the tiny indigo eyes of the wild scentless northern violets peep out of the stubble. Every fifty-odd yards a wide buttress protrudes from the line of the wall, and in these recesses, benches or even summerhouses have been built, where one can sit and enjoy the sunlit air and the far view. With the trees and the grass, it is sometimes hard to remember that one is so high above the earth—unless we go up to the parapets and look down the sheer façade of gray brick and mortar to the ground. The parapets are deeply crenellated, making an endless series of niches through which one may peep down at the outspread world, just as the imperial sentries, with their long bows and arrows, kept watch centuries ago to see that no foe came near the sacred precincts of the Son of Heaven.

Whichever way one walks on the wall—east or west—one has a satisfying perspective. On the eastern extreme of this public stretch rises the red tower of the Hata Gate; and at the western end, the gray height of the Ch'ien Gate—two of the sixteen tall, tilted-roofed gate towers which add such emphasis to the four-sided skyline of Peking.

We start our walk with a short jaunt eastward, to the Hata tower. Beyond spreads the low expanse of the even, dust-gray rooftops of the city, on and on to the great plain which leads at last to the sea. In the winter, the scene is all gray with tiles and brown with bare trees hovering among them; but, in the spring, the sudden green of willows quickens here and there like candles lighted.

Often a puffing and a hiss of steam and the smell of smoke come up to us from the earth below on the south; for here passes the main railway line which the Manchu Emperors at last allowed reluctantly to penetrate their hallowed capital, at the end of the last century. Beyond—an unforgettable landmark to every newcomer, and indeed to every old resident of Peking—the triple dome of the Temple of Heaven rises above the southern city, dull on dusty days, a clear indigo against the pale blue sky if the day is fine. To the east and north we see the scrambled semi-modernity of Hatamen Street, the great shopping street which branches off from the gate. Having reached the barbed wire fence at the end of the Legation Quarter border, however, we turn back and start westward.

* * *

It is amusing to look down into the activity of the little square of the Quarter as we walk along. There, on the flat roof of a store building, a foreigner's wire-haired terrier leaps from his basket to bark at us indignantly, apparently considering the wall opposite him as a part of his protectorate. A compound of low gray semi-Chinese bungalows, once attached to the former German Legation Guard, is now rented out for foreigners' residence; and in the little gardens we can see white children playing, and flowers blooming, and wicker chairs with bright cushions placed on the verandas. Farther along, too, beyond the broad gray bulks of a British bank and an international hotel, is the square intricate maze of the San Kuan Miao, once a Chinese temple and its precincts, but now an annex of the American Embassy—like a little Sino-American village, gray-roofed and scarlet-latticed, with big old trees rising in the courts. The Chinese servants' quarters, attached to each household, are visible in small rectangles like the cross-section of a doll's house. Here one can look down at the miniature figure of a houseboy's child, red-coated, playing hop-scotch on the paving stones; and an amah, neat in her black trousers and blue jacket and bound feet, hanging up washing and loudly jabbering over her shoulder; and a slim young house-coolie, off duty, lolling on the sunny doorsill and singing a whining little tune to himself. Here, too, one can peer down at the wide shady gardens of a number of embassies and legations—the Belgian and the Dutch Legations with their high pointed roofs, and the wide-porched German Embassy houses among the great rockeries, and the tidy gray squares of the senior American diplomats' homes set around a large lawn.

* * *

But, as one goes on, the immediate prospect is much less classic than the more distant view. Away to the northwest we can see the great yellow-tiled masses of the roofs of the Forbidden City, glimmering richly in the sunlight. In an aperture between the intervening housetops, one can manage to catch a glimpse of the great white Dagoba, bottle-shaped, which crowns the island in the Pei Hai, the North Lake of the Winter Palace. And, highest point of the whole city, the topmost of the five charming pavilions on Coal Hill dominates the mass of broad imperial streets and countless little gray alleys, surmounting the cone-shaped outline of the hill itself.

Even the Coal Hill, however, seems small and low compared to the great natural battlements of the Western Hills, which cross the sky straight ahead of us. The western view is, indeed, the handsomest, and by far our favorite—unless, as sometimes happens if one braves the buffeting exposure of a windy day, the hills are not visible at all. But often at twilight, or on those clearest of all days in the brilliant autumn, they are as huge and strong as if they were at the outskirts of the city, instead of being twenty miles away. One gazes long at them across the flat city and the misty plain, the latter broken by the graceful outlines of the farthest gate-towers and the occasional spire of a tall pagoda. Sometimes one can see three ranges of peaks—the foremost purple, the second lavender, the third a misty gray. And, gazing at that great bulwark which nature has made, the man-made wonder of the Tartar Wall on which we have been walking seems a little less mighty and formidable, as we slowly start down the ramp to the level of the streets again.

MARGARET M. MACKAY

By Courtesy of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GROUP OF CHINESE PORCELAINS

RECENTLY the permanent collection of the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard University, has been enriched by the acquisition of some beautiful Chinese porcelain through the Davis Bequest. Three of these accessions are shown here.

In the center is a Pi, a white porcelain disc of the Ch'ing Dynasty (1644-1912). On a biscuit ground is a flower, bird, and butterfly design in a typical array of colors, yellow, green, aubergine and turquoise. The ceramists of the Ch'ing period flourished under the prevailing prosperity, and manufacture of porcelains is said to have attained an unprecedented quality of perfection in refinement of shape and in improvement of glazes and enamelings.

On the left is a white porcelain bowl believed to be Ming (1368-1644) and ornamented with green, yellow, purple, brown, and iron-red enamel. There is a band of script on the rim. The third little bowl is Ch'ing, eighteenth century, having an underglaze of blue and a overglaze of enamels.

D. A.

Contemplation of Spiritual Facts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY SUNDAY, in a certain church, a beloved clergyman used to pray, with unfailing regularity, for God to be with those who "bear the 'burden and heat of the day.'" There are many in the world at this time who feel a sense of burden and desire earnestly to have it lifted.

If our hearts are heavy and we are tense with fear, we may walk beside a beautiful river and see nothing to uplift or inspire us. Flowers may bloom by the wayside and birds sing, but the beauty is lost to us if we are entertaining anxious thoughts. The Bible offers to all who are walking in the shadow of a world crisis a promise of better things, a hope of peace and comfort.

Through the light of Christian Science the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures is made clear. The study of the Bible, in connection with the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, has shown many students throughout the world how to exchange a sense of burden and anxiety for a new sense of life as spiritual.

On page 586 of this textbook, Mrs. Eddy defines "fear" as "heat; inflammation; anxiety; ignorance; error; desire; caution." Without fear we should not be conscious of the "burden and heat of the day." Fear is destroyed by the realization that God is Love. The Bible declares (I John 4:18), "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." When, through Christian Science, we gain the true sense of God as Love, we know that, whatever our circumstances may be, the Love that heals is with us now and always, for God is not only omnipresent, but omnipotent and omniscient, supplying all our needs.

Compassionately and tenderly the ever-present Christ, Truth, bids all weary travelers awake from the mortal dream of confusion and chaos, and look up to behold the spiritual good which comes from God, and which is actually present now.

Does it seem impossible to break the mesmeric hold of false belief? Do we feel that we have been caught in a trap from which we cannot extricate ourselves? We certainly would not call upon the enemy who has entrapped us for help, but we can call on the living Christ, which Jesus revealed and demonstrated, to free us from the belief in and fear of evil. We can look away from the error, and as we glimpse God's divine nature and goodness, receive the blessing of healing.

The Apostle John writes (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." This glorious state of consciousness will be increasingly demonstrated as we claim our sonship with God, and open our hearts in gratitude to receive more of His gifts of peace and security.

Christian Science heals today by giving men a true understanding of God. Physical healing, as well as the healing of sin, results from spiritualization of thought, from a true knowledge of God, as Spirit, Life, Truth, Love. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 135): "The same power which heals sin heals also sickness. This is 'the beauty of holiness,' that when Truth heals the sick, it casts out evils, and when Truth casts out the evil called disease, it heals the sick."

When the realization of divine Love comes into our hearts and floods our consciousness with its beneficent presence, we are no longer burdened by false beliefs. Such healing may be compared to the refreshment of a cool summer breeze which dispels the heat. The peace and harmony which come through contemplation of the spiritual facts of being, in the light of Christian Science, partake of life eternal. In the spiritual realm there is no war, no disaster, no evil. The belief in suffering ceases as our vision of immortal life transcends mortal imperfections and mistakes. Let us strive to realize God's omnipotence, and that we are, in truth, "the sons of God," forever secure through our oneness with Him.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Wax Figurine

You are a graceful model, small brown mother,
With your little one nestling in a dark
Rebozo drawn close around your shoulders.
I hold you in my hand, study your modest
Garments, your warm dark face and your black braids,
Your gentle eyes and the face of the sleeping
Child, your slim hand resting against your breast.
I admire the delicate work of the artist,
Of the seventh generation of famed
Wax workers. His skill portrays your life; and beyond
The brown figure in my hand I see you,
Perhaps as a basket weaver, embroiderer
Of fine cloth; perhaps a vendor of pansies,
Gardenias, and violets. I saw you
At the Floating Gardens, paddling your boat
Filled with flowers; I saw you in Taxco;
In villages, your arms laden with lovely
Baskets and silk scarfs. You are a wax figurine
In my hand; and you are a long, long story
In my heart; you are the quiet village
Mother in Mexico; you have learned patience
And endurance, your willing hands ever
Making and offering beautiful things.

NELLIE B. MACE

A contemplação de fatos espirituais

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

EM CERTA IGREJA um ministro muito benquisto costumava todos os domingos, com infalível regularidade, orar a Deus para que permanecesse com aqueles que "suportam 'o pêso do dia e o calor extremo.'" Nos dias de hoje há muitos homens no mundo que têm uma sensação de pêso e desejam sinceramente ficar desembaraçados.

Se nossos corações estiverem oprimidos e formos presa do mêdo, podemos estar passeando à margem de lindo rio e a-pesar disso nada ver que nos possa reerguer ou inspirar. Flores poderão desabrochar à beira do caminho e pássaros cantar, mas a beleza estará perdida para nós, se mantivermos pensamentos aflitivos. A Bíblia oferece a todos os que caminham na sombra da crise mundial uma promessa de coisas melhores, uma esperança de paz e de confôrto.

O significado espiritual das Escrituras torna-se claro pela luz da Ciência Cristã. O estudo da Bíblia em conjunto com o livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) por Mary Baker Eddy, tem mostrado a muitos estudiosos por todo o mundo, como substituir a sensação de anciedade e pêso, por um novo sentido de vida como sendo espiritual.

No página 586 dêsse livro-texto Mrs. Eddy define o "mêdo" como "calor; inflamação; anciedade; ignorância; êrro; desejo; precaução." Sem o mêdo não estariamos concientes de sofrermos "o pêso do dia e o calôr extremo." O mêdo é destruído pela realização de que Deus é Amor. A Bíblia declara (I S. João 4:18), "No amor não há mêdo, mas o perfeito amor lança fora o mêdo." Quando, pela Ciência Cristã, adquirimos o verdadeiro sentido de Deus como Amor, sabemos que, sejam quais forem as circunstâncias em que nos encontremos, o Amor que cura está connosco agora e sempre, porque Deus não é apenas onipresente mas é onipotente e oniciente, provendo a todas as nossas necessidades.

Cheio de compaixão e de ternura o Cristo, Verdade, sempre-presente, acena a todos os viandantes cansados para despertarem do sonho material de confusão e caos, e a levantarem o olhar para o alto onde verão o bem espiritual que vem de Deus, e que de fato está presente agora.

Parecerá impossível quebrarmos a resistência mesmérica de falsas crenças? Temos, porventura, a impressão de que fomos apanhados numa cilada da qual não nos podemos desvencilhar? Certamente não pediriamos ao inimigo que nos preparou a armadilha para nos ajudar a sair dela, mas poderemos invocar o Cristo vivo, que Jesús revelou e demonstrou, para nos libertar da crença no mal e do mêdo que o mal nos inspira. Podemos desviar o olhar do êrro, e logo que vislumbrarmos a natureza divina e bondosa de Deus, receberemos a bênção da cura.

O Apóstolo S. João escreve (I S. João 3:2), "Amados, agora somos filhos de Deus, e ainda não é manifestado o que havemos de ser. Porém sabemos que, quando se manifestar, seremos semelhantes a êle; porque assim como é o veremos." Êste glorioso estado de conciência será cada vez mais demonstrado logo que reivindiquemos nossa filiação para com Deus, e abramos nossos corações com gratidão para recebermos mais de Suas dádivas de paz e segurança.

A Ciência Cristã cura hoje em dia ao dar aos homens a verdadeira compreensão de Deus. A cura física bem como a cura do pecado é o resultado da espiritualização do pensamento, de um verdadeiro conhecimento de Deus como sendo Espírito, Vida, Verdade, Amor. Em *Science and Health* (pg. 135) Mrs. Eddy diz: "O mesmo poder que cura o pecado também cura a doença. Nisto está 'a beleza da santidade', que quando a Verdade cura os doentes, ela expulsa os males, e quando a Verdade expulsa o mal chamado doença, ela cura os doentes."

Quando a realização do Amor divino desperta nos nossos corações e invade nossa conciência com sua presença benéfica, não nos sentimos mais acabrunhados pelo pêso de falsas crenças. Tal cura pode ser comparada ao arrefecer do ar produzido pela fresca aragem que abranda o calor do verão. A paz e a harmonia que vêm pela contemplação dos fatos espirituais do ser, na luz da Ciência Cristã, participam da vida eterna. No reino espiritual não ha guerra, nem desastre, nem mal. A crença no sofrimento cessará assim que nossa visão de vida imortal se elevar acima das imperfeições e dos enganos mortais. Esforcemo-nos, pois, por realizar a onipotência de Deus, compenetrando-nos de que somos em verdade "os filhos de Deus," resguardados para sempre pela nossa unidade com Êle.

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtém-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Land of the Porcelain Sky

"PORTUGAL of the porcelain sky"—I heard the phrase for the first time from the lips of a Portuguese lady of high degree, whose family, for centuries, has helped to mold it into the nation that it is—"You like it, I hope, this land of ours? You are really happy here? Because, if you are not, you must tell us so, and we will do everything we can to make you content. For we are very glad that you have come to see us—us and our country with the porcelain sky! It is beautiful, isn't it, this bright blue sky of ours, the same color blue that we have put into our tiles?"

I told her, in all sincerity, that I thought it very beautiful—one of the most beautiful things I have ever seen in all my wanderings; and it never looked more beautiful to me than it did on the morning when we sighted the Azores, and saw, curving in smooth azure above us, that porcelain sky which is characteristic, not only of Portugal herself, but of many of her colonies. . . .

Ponta Delgada proved more, rather than less, colorful as we made closer acquaintance with it: the houses were as pink, as green, as yellow, as those we had first glimpsed along the waterfront. Most of them were small, and built straight to the street; but others, bespeaking not a little elegance of living, were surrounded by spacious gardens—one that was especially charming being of pale blue plaster trimmed with white, and set in the rear of a long pool on which swans were swimming peacefully to and fro, and which was bordered by tall flowering grasses. The narrow sidewalks were paved in small black and white stones, laid out in charming designs; and up and down between them went little carts, driven by smiling children, and drawn by tiny donkeys, by slender goats, or shaggy sheep.

Leaving the streets regretfully, we climbed the "Theodore Roosevelt Promenade"—I am filled with curiosity, so far unsatisfied, to know where it got its name, for no one could tell me—and had a splendid view of the hills and the harbor and the city, the hundreds of hothouses where the famous pineapples are cultivated showing like crystal Noah's arks against the encircling emerald fields. And finally we went to the Antonio Borges Garden, where the luxuriant tropical plants, the rustic bridges, the dark grottoes, and the wide, smooth paths combine to make it the most beautiful of tropical parks, in which we were more than content to remain until it was time to rejoin our boat.—From "Silver Seas and Golden Cities," by FRANCES PARKINSON KEYES. (New York: Liveright.)

Impromptu Introduction to Literature

SOMETIME during the winter of 1866, a small boy, crossing the Atlantic on a sailing vessel, was wafted to the seaport of Hamburg, where he was to meet his father, and from there set out on a long voyage around Cape Horn. One day, while strolling through the streets of the ancient town, the boy and his father entered an old bookshop. As they came out, the boy's face was glowing with joy; he had become the proud possessor of a set of Bell's *British Theatre*, a collection of English plays, in thirty-four small volumes. The boy was Thomas Bird Mosher and the man Benjamin Mosher, his father, captain of a vessel which lay at anchor in the waters of the port of Hamburg. . . .

Thomas must have developed a great love of reading in his schooldays, for in speaking of his early life, he told of the barrel full of paper-covered tales which, upon his going to sea, his father destroyed, replacing them with a shelf of books of the very best in literature, largely classics. Mr. Mosher always claimed that it was his father who gave him his greatest education when he allowed him to go to sea for five years, saving him from a narrower education at college. For, having a limited amount of school training, he needed to learn, and, as time went on, he did learn to love the best in literature. His was not a passive love of the good and the beautiful in prose and verse; it was a passionate love which crowded out everything else less worthy of devotion. He would often mention the dismay he, at first, felt at the destruction of the cherished books of his boyhood, and tell of the joy he found in the pleasing white shelf of books which his father had placed in his little stateroom.

In later years, referring to Bell's *British Theatre*, he says: "This particular collection bore a delicately written signature of an unchronicled and shadowy Jane Sonntag in each of its thirty-four volumes, unearthed in an old secondhand bookshop near the Elbe, where, on a top shelf, it had awaited the coming of the small American. Other and later, perhaps wiser and better, book loves have I met in the mid-forest of life; but it is Bell's *British Theatre* which first unlocked to me the treasure-trove of English Literature."—From "Thomas Bird Mosher," edited by EDWARD F. STEVENS. (Portland, Maine: The Southworth-Anthoensen Press.)

The Forerunners

Night-long,
Whenever I woke I heard their hushed and endless conversation outside the window—
Rain with eager, rippling whisper,
And the murmurous south wind:
Over and over I heard their persistent and flowing syllables:
Quietly and with certainty
They spoke of spring.

DOLORES CAIRNS

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1941

Narragansett Bay Port For War Cargoes Sought

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP) — In an effort to speed up the movement of supplies to Great Britain, President Roosevelt and Navy and Army officials are studying plans to establish a Narragansett Bay shipping center.

First hint of the project which, it was understood, would be financed partly from lend-lease funds, came from President Roosevelt who stated it might be advisable to provide additional shipping facilities in the Narragansett Bay area to assist in overseas shipping.

The President said at a press conference it was a question largely of location with Providence and Bristol, R. I., Fall River, Mass., and other points coming into the picture.

The President remarked the region was free of ice and close to manufacturing centers. Army engineers already have submitted preliminary reports on development of facilities at Fall River, Mass., and Arnold's Point on Aquidneck Island two miles below Mt. Hope Bridge, R. I., which would cost $2,125,000 for dredging, wharfage, and warehouses.

Report on Fall River

Later today Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts made public additional details of the army engineers' report concerning development of Fall River and Arnold's Point facilities.

The estimate for Arnold's Point did not include money for land, rightofway, fencing or temporary warehouses, the engineers said. To complete channel improvement from Fall River to Mt. Hope Bay, they added, it would be necessary to remove the lower end of Hog Island shoal. At Arnold's Point it also would be necessary to have railroad and utility connections.

From Congressional and official sources working on the plan it was learned that undoubtedly the shipping center would be confined to Narragansett Bay's protected area and that other ports handling a large amount of regular commercial shipping or naval activities probably would not be considered.

New Bedford in Running

Some believed this policy would preclude Boston and New Bedford from consideration.

Representative Joseph Casey (D) of Massachusetts, a member of the House Appropriations Committee, however, said he hoped consideration would be given to New Bedford, as the shipping center.

He remarked that facilities for terminals and transportation by rail were available there as well as a labor supply. In addition, he declared, New Bedford "is ideally situated."

Mr. Casey is a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee which handles Navy funds.

However, Senator Theodore F. Green, (D) of Rhode Island, who discussed the planned transshipment center with President Roosevelt, said Providence, R. I., would make a good center for loading ships bound for England.

However, due to a Coast Guard regulation prohibiting loading of munitions in cities, it was contemplated having such supplies loaded farther down the bay from Providence, probably at a site understood to be 11 or 12 miles below Providence.

Those interested in the plan also stated that Coast Guard regulations allowed only 10 per cent of any ship's cargo to be munitions. Other materials needed for the British war effort, such as gas masks and mechanical equipment, could be loaded at a city pier.

It also was pointed out that the Newport, R. I., area recently had been designated one of the five naval operating bases in the country. The only other one on the east coast is Norfolk, Va.

With a large part of the Atlantic Fleet operating from the Newport area and coast defense guns protecting Narragansett Bay, any raiders would be blocked from interfering with shipping until it had a good start.

Capt. John Barlow, of the British Shipping Ministry, Congressional sources disclosed, has conferred with Massachusetts and Rhode Island officials concerning the plan.

Work Needed at Fall River

Army engineers in a preliminary estimate said that about $525,000 would have to be spent at Fall River to dredge and place wharfage in usable condition.

But Senator Green declared that Providence already had sufficiently deep water, a 35-foot channel, and that the city had a 3,000-foot pier and the State a 1,000-foot pier. The Senator also expects to give the President a more complete report soon on the proposed shipping center.

Among others interested in the plan were Mayor Alexander C. Murray of Fall River, and Lloyd Dunne, Industrial Agent of the Fall River Board of Finance, who have conferred with Federal and British officials.

In a letter to Mr. Martin, army engineers stated that estimates they have given were informal and could not be used as a basis for contracts.

Development of a munitions loading wharf and dredging to the wharf at a site near Portsmouth, R. I., would cost about $2,000,000 engineers estimated. It was understood that Portsmouth was under consideration as the auxiliary munitions loading base in conjunction with Providence in a plan offered by Senator Green.

Honored by Radcliffe Classmates

By a Staff Photographer

They Will Wear Red Tassels at Commencement

These Radcliffe College seniors have received one of the highest college honors—election as Red Tassel officers to head the various Commencement committees. Ten seniors are chosen annually for outstanding contributions to the college. Left to right: Dorothy Ashton, Weehawken, N. J.; Margaret Bonnell, Halesite, N. Y.; Mary Healy, Dorchester, Mass.; Katherine Littlefield, Providence, R. I.; Gwyneth Griffin, West Orange, N. J.; Lois Blanchard, Belmont, Mass.; Eleanor Browne, St. Louis, Mo.; Betty Jane Hallstrom, Philadelphia, Pa.; Eleanor Townsend, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Willamena Parks, Class Marshal, West Medford, Mass.

N. E. Labor Rivals Clash Again in Ford Campaign

Competing leaders in the great drive to unionize the huge plant of the Ford Motor Company at Dearborn, Mich., are there carrying on the rivalry which they began in New England, it was noted today in labor circles.

Up to a little over a year ago, Michael F. Widman, Jr., and John J. Murphy were directing the organizing activities of the two wings of the labor movement in New England.

Mr. Widman worked out of the regional office of the Congress of Industrial Organizations in Boston, and Mr. Murphy presided over the Boston regional office of the American Federation of Labor.

Today Mr. Widman is marshaling the C. I. O. forces at the Ford plant, biggest in the country, while Mr. Murphy is similarly directing A. F. of L. energies on the identical spot.

Each is exerting himself to extend the support for his group among the Ford workers in preparation for the election soon to be held in the Ford plant by the National Lab Relations Board. Workers may also vote for neither union.

This promises to be perhaps the most important election ever held by the Labor Board.

John Van Vaerenewyck, of Sharon, Mass., A. F. of L. organizer here and a past president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, has also been assigned to the Ford plant with other A. F. of L. organizers assembled there.

Mr. Murphy is a native of Worcester, where he began moving up in the labor world as business agent of the Bricklayers' Union. He was then enlisted as an A. F. of L. organizer here by Frank L. Fenton, when Mr. Fenton was located in Boston as New England representative of the A. F. of L. When Mr. Fenton was called to Washington several years ago as National Director of A. F. of L. organization Mr. Murphy moved up into his New England post.

Mr. Widman's career parallels that of Mr. Fenton also, as he was similarly summoned to national headquarters in Washington to become assistant national director of organization. His home is in Danville, Ill.

He came here four or five years ago as the first New England regional director of the C. I. O. He did much to organize the first Massachusetts state organization of the C. I. O., served as its first president, and held that office until promoted to Washington. He remained here until after the C. I. O. convention of March of last year.

Connecticut Munition Plants Open to Women on Night Jobs

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16 (AP) —Gov. Robert A. Hurley announced today that at the War Department's request he had granted the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven the right to employ women on certain types of night work, a move the concern said would enable it to attain a production goal of 17,000,000 small arms cartridges weekly.

The Democratic Chief Executive said that similar authority would be given the Remington Arms Company of Bridgeport under an emergency provision of a State law that empowers the Governor to waive the 10 p. m. limit set on women's night work.

The request that he relax the statute, the Governor said, came by telephone from Assistant Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. No estimate of the number of women that would be affected was available.

The Governor told newspapermen that production at the Winchester plant, working on many defense orders, including the new Garand rifle, had been hampered by the 10 p. m. limit. By waiving the statute, he said, it would be possible to release women for night work on certain types of jobs that could not be done so well by men.

Use of the women under the gubernatorial order would be restricted to inspecting, gauging, and loading in the manufacture of small arms, center fire, and ammunition for military and defense purposes.

The Winchester and Remington companies are two of the biggest small arms manufacturing concerns in the United States.

Workers Needed

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16 (AP)—Even a trip to Bermuda has failed to bring out skilled workers in sufficient numbers to satisfy a Hartford firm engaged with a New York concern in construction of the United States' $9,000,000 naval base there, Louis Palmer, the company's assistant secretary, said today.

"We need more plumbers, electricians, ironworkers and power shovel operators, and we will have to look farther afield if we don't find them here," he asserted in estimating peak strength at 2,000 workers.

"Reports from workmen already in Bermuda are that they are working hard, have long hours, but are enjoying it," said Mr. Palmer, member of the F. H. McGraw and Company, launched on the contract with the firm of Purdy and Henderson.

'Woman's Job'

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16 (AP)—The Winchester Repeating Arms Company will probably reach a production goal of 17,000,000 small arms cartridges a week as a result of a gubernatorial edict allowing the firm to employ women on certain types of night work, a company spokesman said today.

At present Winchester is producing 11,000,000 cartridges a week.

Albert F. Snyder, Winchester superintendent of personnel, said Gov. Robert A. Hurley's order, announced earlier in the day at the State Capitol in Hartford, would permit establishment of an 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. working shift for women and would result in the employment of more than 250 additional women.

The company, Mr. Snyder said, was particularly desirous of establishing a night shift of women for cartridge inspection, which he termed a "natural woman's job." Men and boys have proven less capable of performing inspection functions, he said.

Peruvian Ship Comes to Port After Recall

With huge crates containing American-built tractors marked for Alexandria, Egypt and Haifa, Palestine still on the forward deck, the Peruvian steamer Apurimac arrived in Boston today.

Last December the vessel sailed from New York for the Near East but was recalled by a decree of the Peruvian government which forbade ships of that nationality to operate beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere.

The craft put in to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil where all cargo taken on at New York was discharged with the exception of the tractors. They will be discharged when the vessel reaches New York within the next few days.

While in Brazil the ship loaded 1,700 tons of cotton, 1,800 tons of general cargo, and 2,000 tons of manganese ore for north Atlantic ports. The Boston allotment of the cargo consists of 10,000 bales of Brazilian cotton, while the manganese ore will be discharged at Norfolk and the balance of the cargo in New York.

Star Spangled Banner Is Now The Flag of the Koussevitzkys

Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mrs. Koussevitzky and their niece, Miss Olkga Naumoff, became citizens of the United States today at a special session of the naturalization court before Judge George C. Sweeney of the Federal District Court, in Boston.

The Koussevitzkys received the oath of citizenship from Harold B. Grandison, clerk of the naturalization court. The special session was called in deference to the wishes of Mrs. Koussevitzky.

The session took a little over two minutes, during which the three citizens renounced all ties and allegiance to any foreign prince, potentate or sovereign. Thus the orchestra conductor renounced his Russian citizenship.

Greatly impressed by the words of the oath of allegiance and renunciation, Dr. Koussevitzky asked for a copy of the oath. The clerk provided him with a typewritten copy.

"It is not the ceremony that is so important," said Dr. Koussevitzky. "It is the words and their meaning that is so significant. It is something you must feel and be sure of.

"I regret now that I did not file my application for second papers as soon as I entered this Country, but this step was so important that I wanted to be sure."

N. E. Aviation Conference Is Set for May

A two-day session of the Second Annual Aviation Conference of New England has been set for May 23 and 24, it was announced today at a meeting of the Conference organizing committee held at the New England Council offices in Boston.

National and regional aviation authorities, aircraft and subsidiary manufacturers will attend and a public display and demonstration of aircraft features at Boston Airport are planned as features.

The Conference will be held under the personal sponsorship of the six New England Governors who will attend the opening meeting, according to Crocker Snow, Conference Chairman and Massachusetts State Aeronautics Commission head.

The purpose of the Conference, Mr. Snow said, is to demonstrate New England's aviation needs, progress and opportunities in relation to national defense and further economic progress and development here.

The meetings of the two-day conference will be held at the Statler and Somerset Hotels. At the East Boston meeting on Saturday among the features which are expected to be presented are Igor Sikorsky and his helicopter, the laboratory plane of United Aircraft Corporation, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc.'s "Stratoliner," and model flying by local enthusiasts.

Truck 'Entry Ports' Opposed

Massachusetts truckmen today strongly opposed a resolve to establish a special commission to study out-of-work truck regulations with a view toward establishing ports of entry for trucks coming into the State.

The Legislative Committee on Transportation conducted the public hearing on the resolve which was supported by Peter F. Day of Jamaica Plain who said he was a freight handler and truck driver. He said the State could obtain millions of dollars additional revenue by taxing out-of-State truckers coming into Massachusetts.

Representative John W. Vaughan (R) of Belmont said other states have regulatory laws regarding out-of-State truckers which bring in substantial revenue.

H. B. Church, President of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, led the opposition, charging that restrictive State barriers are "vulcanizing" the Nation. He insisted "this of all times is not the time to set up sectional bars."

E. C. Benway, Manager of the Motor Truck Club, said "ports of entry tend to stifle the growth of a State." Others who opposed the resolve were Samuel F. Derby, Vice-President of the New England Motor Rate Bureau, and Richard Paul of Canton, representing the Governor's National Defense Committee.

Employment in Bay State At Highest Level Since 1929

Work on national defense contracts boosted employment and total pay roll earnings in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments during March to the highest level since 1929, the State Department of Labor and Industries reports.

The number of wage earners in manufacturing plants soared 19.1 per cent above the total during March, 1940, while total weekly pay-roll earnings jumped 35.3 per cent, the Department stated. The March, 1941, manufacturing establishment wage earners totaled 322,036, while the total weekly pay-roll earnings reached $8,500,411 in the 1,740 plants covered by the survey.

At the same time the Department announced that the average weekly earnings of each employee were $26.36, the highest since the Department started its surveys in 1922.

The Labor Department pointed out that the March gains over February, amounting to 2.5 per cent in employment and 4.1 per cent in total wages, were well in excess of the average for the past 16 years and were "principally due to defense contracts."

"Of the 322,836 wage earners employed in the 1,740 manufacturing establishments covered by this survey, 51,015, or 15.8 per cent, were reported as being employed wholly on defense production and of the 1,740 establishments covered, 258, or 14.8 per cent, were similarly engaged," the report stated.

"The principal manufacturing industries in which wage earners were employed on defense contracts were woolen and worsted goods, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies, machine and small working tools, foundry and machine shop products, and cotton goods."

U. S. Will Take Big Cargo Ship

The American Export Lines freighter Exemplar—one of the newest fast-freight ships built under the United States Merchant Marine's expansion program—has been taken over by the Federal Government as an auxiliary vessel for defense purposes, it was learned here today.

The Exemplar, built at the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River Shipyard and commissioned last August, had been expected to reach Boston late today or early tomorrow with 1,550 tons of cargo picked up at Calcutta, India, and Colombo, Ceylon. Because of orders to turn the ship over to the Government as quickly as possible the Exemplar was notified by radio today to cancel its call here and proceed directly to New York.

Fitchburg Gets A Radio Station

Fitchburg, Mass., is to have its first radio station with a construction permit granted today by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington to Ruben E. Aronheim of that city.

The new station is to operate on 1,340 kilocycles, with a power of 250 watts, and unlimited time.

The nearest radio stations to the Fitchburg area are in Worcester and Greenfield.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COOLER WARM SHOWERS FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, somewhat colder tonight, with lowest temperature in the lower 50's; cloudiness will increase late tonight and be followed by scattered light showers Thursday afternoon; light northeast shifting to southeast winds.

Maine: Fair, somewhat colder tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness followed by light showers over north and west portions.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday with light showers Thursday, somewhat colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight with increasing cloudiness late tonight, followed by scattered light showers Thursday afternoon, somewhat colder tonight.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Block Island: Moderate northeast winds gradually shifting to southeast Thursday morning; weather mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Moderate north shifting to east or southeast winds over north and central portions, gentle to moderate westerly winds becoming southeast or south over extreme south portion; overcast tonight and Thursday, light showers Thursday and over north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	78	New Orleans	63	79
Chicago	50	70	New York	65	86
Denver	37	56	Norfolk	66	86
Kansas City	51	56	Philadelphia	61	88
Los Angeles	54	67	St. Louis	59	63
Miami	72	77	San Francisco	47	62
Minneapolis	48	52	Washington	63	91

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 16.
B—Maximum for previous twenty-four hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:57 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Thursday, 3:16 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:57 p. m.

Sailors' Haven Head To Entertain Seamen

Harry J. Pearson, Director of the Sailors' Haven, plans to entertain 20 Dutch seamen and a dozen or more British seamen at his Watertown home tonight as one of a series of receptions he has arranged to entertain American and overseas seamen employed on ships calling at Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Lecture on "Civilian Defense," by Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge, 1930-36, under the sponsorship of the WPA Community Recreation Project and the Massachusetts State Committee on Public Safety. Music will be furnished by the Women's WPA Orchestra under the direction of Richard Cosby. In the East Boston School Center, Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion and Saratoga Streets, Boston, at 8 p. m.

A program of fourteenth to eighteenth century music by the Boston Society of Ancient Instruments under the direction of Alfred Zighera, under the sponsorship of the Marion McGregor Noyes memorial fund committee. At Simmons College, 8:00 p. m.

"Song Circle Amateur Night" conducted by "Uncle Elmer" assisted by several members of his Radio "Song Circle." Local talent will be obtained from surrounding cities and towns. At the First Baptist Church, Clarendon Street and Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, at 8:30 p. m.

"Ski America Second," colored motion pictures, taken and shown by Sidney N. Shurcliff for the benefit of the Charles Street Meeting House Society, Inc. Tickets may be obtained from William C. Codman & Son, 30 Charles Street. At the Charles Street Meeting House, at 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Dessert luncheon, music, kodachrome motion pictures of famous gardens, and a lecture entitled "And Beauty Comes" sponsored by the Improvement and Historical Association of Winthrop for beautifying the grounds of the Deane Winthrop House. At the Deane Winthrop Barn, 40 Cherry Street, Winthrop, at 1 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on "A Survey of Glass II." by Mrs. Tanner, at 11 a. m. Moving pictures for children, "The River," the story of the Mississippi River Basin, at 3 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Albion Metcalf, pianist, in Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10.
Radio Timetable: Page 16.

State Flower Menaced by Careless Pickers

What delicate pinkish beauty and rare fragrance would be lost with the disappearance of the Massachusetts State Flower, the Trailing Arbutus, also known as the Mayflower. Yet we learn that this is what may happen unless careless picking of such flowers ceases. One of the greatest forms of appreciation one can show for any flower is to leave it unmolested, waving in its mansion of sunlight and shadow, dispersing its fragrance on the breeze. To pick the blossoms of any plant is to prevent it from producing seeds and thereby to deprive the woods of other flowers that are to come. The New England Wild Flower Preservation Society says that hundreds of motorists buy the Arbutus along the roadside, not realizing that often yards of the plant are pulled up to obtain a few blossoms. Certainly the Trailing Arbutus deserves any protection it may need.

* * *

Boston's youngsters are pretty busy this week despite Easter vacation from school—or maybe because of it. Anyway, the city-wide marble tournament is on at the Park Department's 65 playgrounds, and so is the 7th annual city-wide jump-rope contest. Finals for the marble affair are scheduled for 10:30 Friday morning at Boston Common, and the championship pump-rope competition for 10:30 Saturday morning, April 26. Nearly 10,000 youngsters are taking part in the elimination contests, with more than half of them in the marble contest. Director of Recreation "Bill" Mullen, who will officiate at the finals, reports increasing interest in his spring contests. This reflects a trend.

* * *

To the vast reservoir of information on local government, World War II is adding an entirely new kind of literature. To Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's desk in Boston comes a package containing several hundred copies of a grim-looking

Exploring the News

By the Staff

little volume entitled "General Training Manual," prepared by civilian authorities of Ontario, Canada. This handbook contains information on organization of civilian defense, bombs, protection against gases, and transportation and public utility problems in wartime. The handbooks have been turned over to Fire Commissioner William Arthur Reilly, in charge of Boston's civilian defense program. Every civilian is in modern war a soldier—and city hall must be a headquarters for military operations.

* * *

Brave deeds of British airmen stirred a locomotive engineer at Sudbury, Ont., to push a pen when he was not at the throttle of a Canadian National Railway engine, according to Boston officials of that line. As a result, a new war song has "taken" Canada by storm. It was the first music ever written by R. G. Fry, the engineer, who says "as I do not read music well, I had to feel my way through the lyric, which took me about a week. My original idea was to make copies for my friends." The song is entitled "Ye Gallant Lads of the R. A. F."

* * *

Harvard's Fogg Museum of Art, recently enriched by the gift of Dumbarton Oaks—treasure-filled home of the Bliss family in Washington—is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Characteristically, Harvard's celebration consists in research work: digging a little more deeply, in this case, into the mysteries of the Byzantine era. The 5,000 photographs, 10,000 volumes, and uncounted art objects already found in the Dumbarton Byzantine collection merely whet Harvard's appetite. The staff, it is announced, "plans to bring together all possible publications, plans, elevations, photographs, drawings, and other data" about the period. Then the men will "start" doing a little work on Byzantine art.

* * *

Jobs are catching up with workers, at least in the merchant marine. More than 100 jobs were available for the 28 graduates of the Massachusetts Nautical School recently. The positions were cadet officers and junior officers, both in the deck and engine room staffs.

* * *

Miss Evelyn Irish, original owner of the Kum-up-tu restaurant, was guest of honor recently at a dinner given in her honor by the new owners, Mr. and Mrs. George Demers. Regular patrons of the restaurant and friends presented her with a wrist watch, a corsage and a gift book in which the names of those present were inscribed. Miss Irish is retiring from business, and is going to the Pacific Coast to live.

* * *

Huge Quabbin Reservoir, the vast new water supply basin for metropolitan Boston, is filling up faster than engineers had estimated, according to Samuel E. Killam, Water Division engineer of the Metropolitan District Commission. Since the impounding of water began in July, 1939, about 97,000,000,000 gallons have been impounded. The basin will hold about 415,000,000,000 gallons. Judging by results so far it will be filled in less than the eight years originally estimated.

Already Quabbin has more than 50 per cent more water than Wachusett Reservoir, with its 63,000,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Killam adds, however, that the spring run-off was a bit skimpy, comparatively speaking. The absence of rains resulted in slow melting of snow, which caused much evaporation and comparatively little runoff.

Edgell Is Greco Successor As Head of Art Commission

Charles R. Greco, Winchester architect, resigned today as Chairman of the State Art Commission and Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts was appointed his successor.

Mr. Greco's resignation was announced by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who thanked the architect, stating he deserves "much credit" for the 25 years of unpaid work as a member and Chairman of the Commission.

Mr. Greco said he resigned because "after 25 years on the Commission I feel I am unable to devote any more time to it."

Testified in Lyons Case

Mr. Greco was one of several architects who testified in the bribery trial of Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge to making payments to the Mayor and Paul W. Mannos, his political associate, out of commissions received for work done for the city.

On March 13 Mr. Greco testified he paid $21,000 to the Mayor and Mannos out of total commissions of $63,000. Mr. Greco said he understood the payment was a contribution to the Mayor's campaign fund. The Mayor denied ever receiving such payments.

On March 20 a jury found the Mayor and Mannos guilty on 42 counts of conspiracy and bribery. The following day they were sentenced to serve from five to six years. The defendants have appealed their case to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court.

Comes From St. Louis

Dr. Edgell, the new chairman, is a native of St. Louis and a graduate of Harvard University. He served for 10 years as a professor in the Fine Arts Department at Harvard where, for a time, he was Dean of Faculty in Architecture and Chairman of the Council of the School of Architecture. He served on the American Committee of the Inter-Allied Commission for Propaganda during the World War.

Another State appointment announced was that of Dr. Francis H. Sleeper, as Assistant Commissioner of Mental Health. The position pays $7,500 annually and the appointment is for four years. Dr. Sleeper, a career man in the Department, was named by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, Commissioner.

Both appointments were approved by the Executive Council this afternoon.

New Art Head

Wide World

Dr. George H. Edgell

Appointed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as Chairman of the State Art Commission.

Goodwin Still Urges Jail For The 'Hit-Runs'

Failure of Massachusetts courts to jail "hit and run drivers," characterized as "the meanest and lowest" persons in the community, was sharply attacked by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, last night.

Continuing his lengthy battle with the courts over handling of driving cases, Mr. Goodwin said his survey showed that out of 140 convictions for hit and run operating during 1940 only 46 drivers actually were sent to jail, although the law "specifically calls for a mandatory jail sentence of not less than two months nor more than two years."

Mr. Goodwin singled out the Malden District Court and the Boston Municipal Court for specific criticism.

The Registrar added "a great many of the lower courts excuse their actions on the ground that it is useless to find persons guilty because they will appeal and be let off in the Superior Court, but the records do not preve that to be correct. There is far less to criticize in the Superior Courts than in the Municipal or District Courts. . . .

"I think it is safe to say that the action of the courts follows pretty closely to public opinion. Everybody gets all 'het up' when some friend or relative of his is struck down on the streets and left to die, but there does not seem to be any concerted public opinion strong enough to let the courts know that the intention of the Legislature to give jail sentences in such cases should be carried out."

Taunton Candidates For Mayor Are Named

TAUNTON, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Acting Mayor and Council President Harold B. Johnston and former Police Chief Merrill B. Aldrich will contest in a special election April 29 to fill the unexpired term of the late Mayor John E. Fitzgerald.

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WELLS & CO., INC. BOSTON
393 BOYLSTON STREET

OPM Chief at Fore River

Wide World

William S. Knudsen Visits Shipyards

The Director General of the Office of Production Management spent 15 hours in Boston yesterday, during which time he visited the great Quincy yards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., where he expressed approval with the progress of the work. Here W. H. Collins, general manager of the yard (at the left) accompanies the "Field Marshal of America's Factories." The defense production head left Boston at midnight after addressing 1,000 businessmen at a Chamber of Commerce luncheon, conferring with key industrialists, and visiting Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Fore River Shipyards.

Conant Returns to Harvard To Find Racial Dispute in Lap

Back in the Yard after two months of "scientific detective work" in England, Harvard's President, Dr. James B. Conant, today sat down to a five-hour conference with the Harvard Corporation and found in his lap the latest cause célèbre—"Jimcrow" discrimination against Harvard negro athletes.

Dr. Conant, who arrived in Boston at 8 o'clock last night, gratefully settled down in his mansion-like Harvard home for his "first good night's sleep in a week," and prepared to make his first statement on the trip in an article for the Harvard Alumni Bulletin.

The Clipper on which he flew from London to New York had been "de-insulated" to lighten its weight and accommodate additional passengers, Dr. Conant explained to friends, and the result was that the roar of the motors kept him wide awake most of the flight.

His article for the Alumni Bulletin will appear in about two weeks, it is understood—if he has time to write it. Today, after presiding over a Corporation meeting all morning and most of the afternoon, he will immediately leave for Washington, where he will report to the National Defense Research Committee and perhaps to President Roosevelt.

Overseers to Meet in Virginia

On the Washington trip he will attend a meeting of the Harvard Overseers at the College of William and Mary in Virginia, and will not return to Cambridge for several days. This meeting of the Overseers, incidentally, is the first in 300 years of Harvard history which has been held away from Boston.

The 600 Harvard students who are protesting the University's withdrawal of a negro athlete from a lacrosse game with the United States Naval Academy recently wasted no time in presenting their case to the returning president.

No sooner had the Corporation met than a delegation of some 12 students, representing four Harvard and two interested Boston groups, walked en masse into Massachusetts Hall with a petition "strongly urging" Dr. Conant and the Harvard governing body to "undo the damage" done the College's reputation.

The Committee on Regulation of Athletic Sports, refusing as it did Monday to outline a future Harvard policy on the subject, has left the University "branded in the eyes of the public," the group asserted. "We strongly urge that the Corporation immediately issue a public statement that will cleanse Harvard of the stigma of 'Jimcrowism' in the eyes of the nation," they said.

The Corporation received the petition and promised to consider it.

Continues Usual Reticence

Dr. Conant, besieged by reporters on his arrival yesterday, steadfastly refused to make any comment on "political" or "military" subjects. He continued today in his refusal to grant an interview—a policy which, as it so happens, he has followed ever since his election to the Harvard presidency in 1933.

Mystery which surrounded the leather-and-canvas dispatch bag which he was carrying when he landed and which he apparently sent to Washington added a touch of melodrama to the scientific mission which Dr. Conant has made to appear very prosaic.

Harvard students, commenting on the bag and trip, are today—irreverently, to be sure—referring to their president as a "scientific Sherlock Holmes" and his investigation of British mechanized warfare secrets as "detective work."

BEACON CAMERAS
6 BEACON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Clarence E. Hyde, Prop.
D. Richard Sturges, Mgr.

November 25th, 1940, was an auspicious day for those interested in photography. On that day one of the most modern and completely equipped stores in Boston opened their doors. Realizing how difficult it is for the average camera fan to make up his or her mind as to the correct equipment to buy we are pleased, yes proud to say that our stock of cameras, enlargers, papers, chemicals is unsurpassed. Our movie department has not been neglected. Kodascopes, both still and sound with all the current models on display. Bell and Howell cameras and projectors and the more inexpensive Keystone models are on our shelves. Our salesforce has been trained to assist you in every way possible, so why not drop in to see us.

The new addition to our store "The Marine Salon" which opened on March First is our answer to numerous requests for "Gifts" to be used for bridge prizes and holiday remembrances. Leather goods, pottery, glassware, costume jewelry, pen and pencil sets by Sheaffer, playing cards, book-ends, and many other items. Our greeting card section has been enlarged.

We extend an especially cordial invitation to readers of The Christian Science Monitor to permit us to help you in your camera and gift problems.

Vast Number Of Bills Still In Committee

More than 53 per cent of the 3,165 measures filed thus far in the Massachusetts Legislature still remain in the various committees, with 496 of them still awaiting hearings.

To date the committees have reported on 1,483 or 46.8 per cent of the bills filed compared to 57.5 per cent of 2,806 measures two years ago and 72.5 per cent of 2,444 measures in 1938 at the corresponding period.

Racing—The Legislature's favorable attitude toward horse and dog race tracks continued yesterday when the Senate concurred with the House in rejecting a bill to increase from $400 to $1,000 the daily license fees on such tracks.

Civil Service—Members of the Legislative Committee on Civil Service will journey to Washington shortly to confer with Federal officials on problems arising from the Federal Government order that welfare workers paid wholly or in part from Federal relief grants be placed under civil service or a merit system. Committee members are concerned over the possibility that 30 per cent of those person holding such positions for five or more years may be dropped as a result of the order.

Public Health—The Legislative Committee on Public Health reported favorably on a bill to allow the State Department of Public Health to treat inebriates who volunteer for treatment.

Finance Commission — Legislation to pay members of the Boston Finance Commission $25 per diem when sitting officially was rejected by the Legislative Committee on Cities. Now only the Chairman of the five-member commission is paid. He receives $5,000 a year.

Lawyers—The Senate, with the House, turned down measures to establish a State Bar of Massachusetts to control activities of lawyers.

Lodge Welcomed On Beacon Hill

United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, returned to his old political stamping ground today when he visited the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

After four years in the Massachusetts House, Senator Lodge in 1936 was elected United States Senator, defeating James M. Curley, then Governor.

In a short address to members of the House today, Senator Lodge said that members of Congress have much to learn from the Massachusetts Legislature in deliberate consideration of proposed bills.

The Senator said he still considered himself an absentee member of the House. He received an ovation.

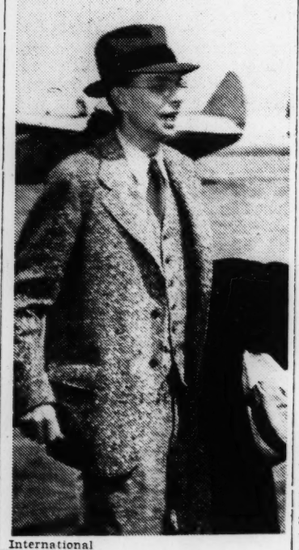
War Aims, Peace Conference Plan

A conference on war aims and peace plans will be held at the Fletcher School of Diplomacy at Tufts College this coming weekend in co-operation with the International Student Service.

Principal speakers at the two-day session, which will be held Saturday and Sunday, will be Prof. Hajo Holborn, head of the history department at Yale University, and Prof. Eugene Staley, of the Fletcher School.

The main part of the conference will be three discussion groups to be participated in by 40 undergraduates from 10 colleges in Greater Boston. Dean Howard Le Sourd of the Boston University Graduate School will lead a discussion of the Social Basis of the Peace Settlement; Prof. John Dunlop of Harvard will head the group discussion on the Economic Basis of the Peace Settlement; and Prof. William Fletcher of Yale will lead a discussion on the Political Basis of the Peace Settlement.

Harvard Head Home



International

Dr. James B. Conant

The Harvard University President as he arrived in New York aboard the Dixie Clipper from a scientific mission in England undertaken for President Roosevelt. The educator was back at his Cambridge desk this morning.

Liberty—A Cry From the Forest

NEWS ITEM— THIS WEEK IS NATIONAL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WEEK. EVERYONE IS ASKED TO COOPERATE.
SPORTING G
SPECIAL IN HUNTING GUNS KNIVES TRAPS ETC.
I DON'T SEE HOW THEY CAN CALL KILLING ANIMALS SPORT — GIVE ME MY OLD MITT AND BAT ANY TIME
THIS IS NATIONAL WILDLIFE CONSERVATION WEEK
I WISH EVERY WEEK WAS — I DON'T KNOW WHY HUMAN BEINGS WANT TO HURT US — WE DON'T HURT THEM
DID YOU EVER STOP TO THINK, BOYS — THIS SQUIRREL MIGHT HAVE SOME LITTLE BABIES AT HOME WHO NEED HER
HOW COME YOU AIN'T GOING, HUNTIN', SON?
WELL, I BEEN READIN' A LOT LATELY ABOUT HOW WE ALL WANT FREEDOM AN' SUCH, AND IT MADE ME THINK THAT MEBBE THEM WILD CREATURES IN THE WOODS WOULD ENJOY HAVIN' THEIR FREEDOM JEST AS MUCH AS WE DO OURS
VAN ZELM

By a Staff Artist

No 'Seizures' In Fort Devens Land Takings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 16—Officials of this expanding Army camp, which has more than doubled in size through the purchase of adjoining land, today denied reports that occupants have been summarily ordered to vacate and that estates which have been landmarks have been taken.

First steps in the procedure for acquiring land are taken, the authorities explained, when government representatives contact the owner or owners and get a complete description of the tract under consideration. A tract map is drawn and an appraisal made by appraisers with not less than 15 years experience.

Then the owner is contacted and negotiations started for an option at or below the appraised figure. If and when the option is obtained, it is forwarded to the Quartermaster General at Washington. If the option is accepted, the preparation of an abstract is ordered.

The search of the title to the land for the abstract goes back 80 years, double the time normally covered in an abstract. The completed abstract is forwarded to the Department of Justice for approval, which, if granted, is the signal for drawing a check in payment for the land. Final steps are signing of a deed transfering title to the United States and delivery of the check to the former owner.

All the land now controlled by the Army has been obtained in this manner through condemnation proceedings, military officials said. The latter method has been resorted to only when negotiations for an option have failed or when it has been impossible to contact all the owners or heirs.

On June 30, 1940, the military reservation consisted of 4,876 acres owned by the Government and 1,300 acres leased. By May 15 the government-owned land is expected to exceed 10,000 acres with tresspass right on 120,000 acres in towns in a 12 by 16 mile area bounded by Ayer, Harvard, Fitchburg, Mason, N. H., Hollis, N. H., and Dunstable, Mass.

Bridgeport, Hartford Strikes

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16 (AP)—Approximately 325 employees of the Hanson-Whitney Machine Company, which a company official said was "a 100 per cent national defense plant," struck today after an employee was discharged.

Business Manager Donald Zinn of the C. I. O.-United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers said the company had discriminated against union members.

The company Treasurer, Winthrop H. Whitney, charged the employee with "wilfully" breaking the rules of the company "and by so doing interfering with and delaying our production, which is vital to our national defense program."

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 16 (AP)—Union employees of the Stanley Works, Bridgeport steel plant, went on strike last night, demanding, their leaders said, 10 cents an hour increase in wages and concessions granted to employees earlier this week by the big steel companies.

Strike leaders claimed 500 of the 800 production employees had joined the walkout. Frank Trainor, Steel Workers Organizing Committee field representative, claimed the No. 1 continuous rolling mill and the blooming mill had shut down before midnight. A picket line was established.

Colonel Roosevelt at Devens To Join the First Division

News flashes in brief from military and defense centers throughout New England:

A Roosevelt Reports—Returning to active duty at his own request, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, son of the former Rough Rider and President of the United States, arrived at Fort Devens today to join the streamlined First Division. He reported to Division Commander Maj. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison.

Coast Defense Drill—Extending the coastal defense drills which were started last week in New England with "Command Post Exercises" in the First Coast Artillery District, Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding the First Army today called for similar "maneuvers" in the Second Coast Artillery District beginning tomorrow. Similarly to the exercises held in New England the district commander will be given a situation which states that the Navy is disposed about as at present and that an assumed enemy is threatening the eastern seacoast, this time in the vicinity of New York City. Brig. Gen. F. E. Williford, District Commander, will direct the defense forces.

Reduction on Fares—New England railroads prepared today to put into effect next month a reduction in round trip fares to 1 and ¼ cents a mile for uniformed personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard while traveling on furlough at their own expense. In Washington, A. G. Cleveland, Vice-President of the Association of American Railroads, reported the reduced fair resulted from requests last December by the Quartermaster General of the Army. Approximately 100 American newspapers supported a drive for such a reduction. The New Bedford Standard-Times and Mercury announced today a national survey had shown this number of newspapers had either republished or supported its editorials favoring the move.

Woodruff to Retire—Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, First Corps Area Commander at Boston, will retire from active duty in June, the War Department announced today. General Woodruff, whose home is at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will reach the statutory retirement age on June 19, and will retire June 30.

Devens Air Field—More than $682,000 will be spent at Fort Devens for construction of three runways, James W. Meehan, WPA District Manager, has announced. The project, he said, will employ nearly 1,000 men for three months, constructing a 2,700-foot, 3,000-foot and a 5,200-foot runway. Buildings for the airport are nearly completed, according to Col. William A. Smith, Post Commander.

It Takes Courage — This is the story of a buck private with courage. Maj. Gen. Roger W. Eckfeldt, Commander of the 26th Division, was dancing at the formal opening of the Camp Edwards Service Club with Marilyn Duke, orchestra singer of Atlanta, Ga., when all of a sudden an unidentified soldier walked up and "cut in." The General looked at the youth, smiled, walked back to his table and sat down, while Miss Duke and the buck private finished the dance.

Tenth Draft Continues—One hundred and seventy-seven new recruits were at the Fort Devens recruit reception center today following their acceptance at the three Massachusetts induction stations yesterday. Induction of selectees under the present call ends today. Among the men accepted yesterday were Gustav Schwarzhaupt, a German refugee who left his homeland only three years ago to escape the Nazi persecutions.

New Devens Band—The 366th infantry, a Negro outfit, will have the fifth band at the Ayer, Mass., post, it has been announced. Steps have already been taken to organize the band, which will join the crack units already formed in the 18th and 26th infantry, division artillery, and 101st cavalry.

Vaccination Bill Passes in Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., April 16 (AP)—A bill to grant school officials the power to exclude unvaccinated children from public schools was approved recently by the Maine House, which accepted a favorable majority committee report.

Passage came after Representative Ruth Clough (R) of Bangor asserted that failure to adopt the bill would "add to the danger of an epidemic," while Representative George R. Grua (R) of Livermore Falls, an opponent, said the proposal was "unfair" to a religious group which had "scruples against vaccination." He said the present law provided adequate medical protection.

Two Government Ships Chartered

Acceptance of bids of the Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc., for "bareboat" charter of the freighters Deer Lodge and West Keene—both in the fleet of idle tonnage owned by the Government as a result of the first World War—has been authorized by the United States Martime Commission, it is learned in Boston shipping circles.

The charter is for one year, and the price for each of the ships was $16,225 a month. Th bids were opened April 7, with four other companies bidding. Three of them submitted higher offers but the award was announced on the basis of preference—stated in the invitation for bids—to be given to the bidder who would place the vessels on trade routes deemed by the Commission to be most essential at the present time.

Lighted Buoy Set Up Near Cuttyhunk Light

Because of heavy ocean traffic, and in consequence of a long contemplated action the United States Coast Guard Lighthouse Division has established a lighted buoy 2.78 miles from Cuttyhunk Light in Buzzards Bay to mark the western side of Twenty-four Foot Shoal, it was announced yesterday.

The buoy is near the entrance to Cape Cod Canal and not far from the point where the Merchant and Miners Liner Kent went aground recently. The warning is in 50 feet of water and shows a quick flashing red light of 70 candlepower, 13 feet above the water.

$40,000 Wool Lost in Blaze At So. Boston

A five-alarm fire which swept through eight buildings in South Boston late yesterday caused damage estimated at $40,000. Thousands of bales of Australian wool were destroyed.

The fire started from a grass fire believed set by boys.

Four large and four small buildings were destroyed. Fifty pieces of apparatus were summoned to battle the blaze. Fire Chief Samuel J. Pope estimated the damage after the all-out shortly after 8 p. m.

Southbridge Fire

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., April 16 (AP)—Fire fighters believed today they had won a battle against flames that destroyed 10 Boy Scout tents, two farmhouses and a barn while cutting a swath over approximately 15 square miles of woodland.

A force of 500 men and boys, including the fire departments of nine towns, scores of CCC workers and other volunteers joined in battling the flames, which reportedly started yesterday afternoon at a Boy Scout camp on a lake shore in Sturbridge.

FALMOUTH, Mass., April 16 (AP)—With the help of 200 soldiers from Camp Edwards, firemen of nine Cape Cod towns last night brought under control a forest fire which for a time threatened the village of Forestdale.

Sweeping through the dry woodlands, the blaze burned over approximately 200 acres, as firefighters battled the flames for four hours.

Haddock Pushes Cod Out of First Place in Boston

Haddock has outdistanced the cod, both in supply and price, according to B. E. Lindgren, Associate Fishery Marketing Specialist of the United States Fishery Market News Service, at the Boston Fish Pier, in his annual report for 1940, just issued.

In 1940, the receipts of haddock at Boston totaled 73,801,122 pounds, while haddock scrod (small sized haddock) was landed to the extent of 35,550,637 pounds. No other species of fish was anywhere near as numerous, the report showed. Receipts of large cod totaled 23,381,252 pounds, and market cod 28,934,550 pounds.

Value of the haddock catch was the largest of any of the various fish brought to the Boston Fish Pier, Mr. Lindgren points out. It amounted to $3,023,350 in 1940, while the haddock scrod value was $1,157,647. The value of the large cod catch was $911,862 and market cod $947,041.

Total fish of all kinds landed at the pier in 1940 amounted to 250,945,000 pounds, a decline of more than 24,000,000 pounds or about 9 per cent when compared with 1939, the report shows. Gross earnings of the fishermen, however, were greater in 1940 despite the smaller catch. The total value—$8,654,112—increased $1,000,000 or about 13 per cent when compared with the previous year.

Decreased landings were due to the labor controversy which lasted 14 weeks, and purchase by the Government of 14 trawlers and nine draggers for use as mine layers and sweepers.

Rosefish, known also as redfish—a fish that was thrown overboard by fishermen as worthless at one time—is now more important than the mackerel fisheries, at least in the amount landed at the Boston Fish Pier. Mackerel receipts for 1940 were 15,066,074 pounds, while rosefish receipts were 17,751,654 pounds. But in value, mackerel still leads the rosefish, for value of mackerel receipts at the pier in 1940 was $341,431 while that of rosefish was $316,564.

Imports of Wool Continue to Rise

Imports of wool at Boston last week totaled 10,985,100 pounds, according to figures made public today by the Marketing News Service of the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. For the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 154,386 pounds.

The influx of last week brought the aggregate for the current fiscal year starting July 1, 1940, up to 287,242,296 pounds, compared with 120,926,555 pounds for the corresponding period the previous year.

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War News Analyst
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Garden TREASURES

Domestic and Imported accessories to enhance the beauty of your garden, patio or terrace. Original stone sculptures, bronze and lead figures, terra rossa, rattan furniture, "Sun-Air" and "Trudo" garden furniture.

Bird feeder, rustic pine, 14½" high, decorated cement plaque by Genevieve Thomas $7.50 each.

Bronze "Sun Dials" adjusted for Northern latitude, 8" sq. $17.50 each. Others from $8.50 each.

Istrian stone bird bath, 32" dia. 54" high $200.

Terra Rossa basket weave pan 14" dia. 6" high $6.75 each.

Bronze Stork 60" high $75.

New England made Continental design garden bench 42" long, 18½" high $22.50 each.

Carbone Inc.
FLORIST · DECORATIVE ARTS
342 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

Textile Pay Raises Urged For 300,000

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP)—A wage increase for nearly 300,000 textile workers, 242,000 of them in the South, was recommended yesterday by an industry committee voting unanimously to establish a minimum wage of 37½ cents an hour for cotton, silk, rayon and allied products.

Earlier, spokesmen for manufacturers and employees in the cotton garment industry recommended establishment of a 40-cent an hour minimum for workers in that industry.

The 21-man textile industry committee, by boosting the prevailing 32½-cent minimum another five cents, compromised on demands of labor for a 40-cent wage floor and industry's appeal for 35 cents.

The recommendation is subject to approval by Brig.-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Act, and if he approves, it may become law, after public hearings, by July.

Would Involve Many

The proposed wage order would affect directly more workers than any other ever contemplated under the Wage-Hour Law, officials said.

By far the largest number of employees to be affected would be 207,000 in the cotton textile industry, 194,000 of whom are in the South and 13,000 in the North.

Other workers to be affected and their geographical distribution:

Silk and rayon: 47,000—23,000 in the South, 24,000 in the North.

Fabricated products such as towels, sheets and pillow cases, 28,000—19,000 in the South, 9,000 in the North.

Cordage and twine, 5,000—4,500 in the South, 500 in the North.

Jute, 1,500—1,000 in the South, 500 in the North.

Processing waste, 1,350—900 in in the South, 450 in the North.

In addition an estimated 10,000 to 15,000 workers in the dyeing and finishing industry might be affected, chiefly in the North, labor officials said, but final statistics on these workers had not been compiled.

The first wage recommendation of 32½ cents raised wages for 175,000 workers under the textile committee's jurisdiction, but that committee did not reach a unanimous decision. It was split 13 to 6 with Southern manufacturers and public members making a minority report.

Eliminates Differential

Today's unanimous action, reached after scarcely more than two hours behind closed doors, was interpreted by those concerned with the proposed wage order as meaning virtual elimination of any serious demands for a wage differential between North and South which in 1939 raised a serious controversy.

During hearings before the committee yesterday and today the differential was scarcely mentioned.

Commenting on the agreement, Emil Rievé, representing the Textile Workers Union of America, C. I. O., said "under the circumstances it was a fair settlement." But he declared he hoped another committee would be named in about six months to consider boosting the minimum to 40 cents.

Frank P. Fenton, Director of Organization for the American Federation of Labor, asserted the recommendation would be to the advantage of workers in the South but would not materially affect workers in the North.

Cost of Living Went Up in March

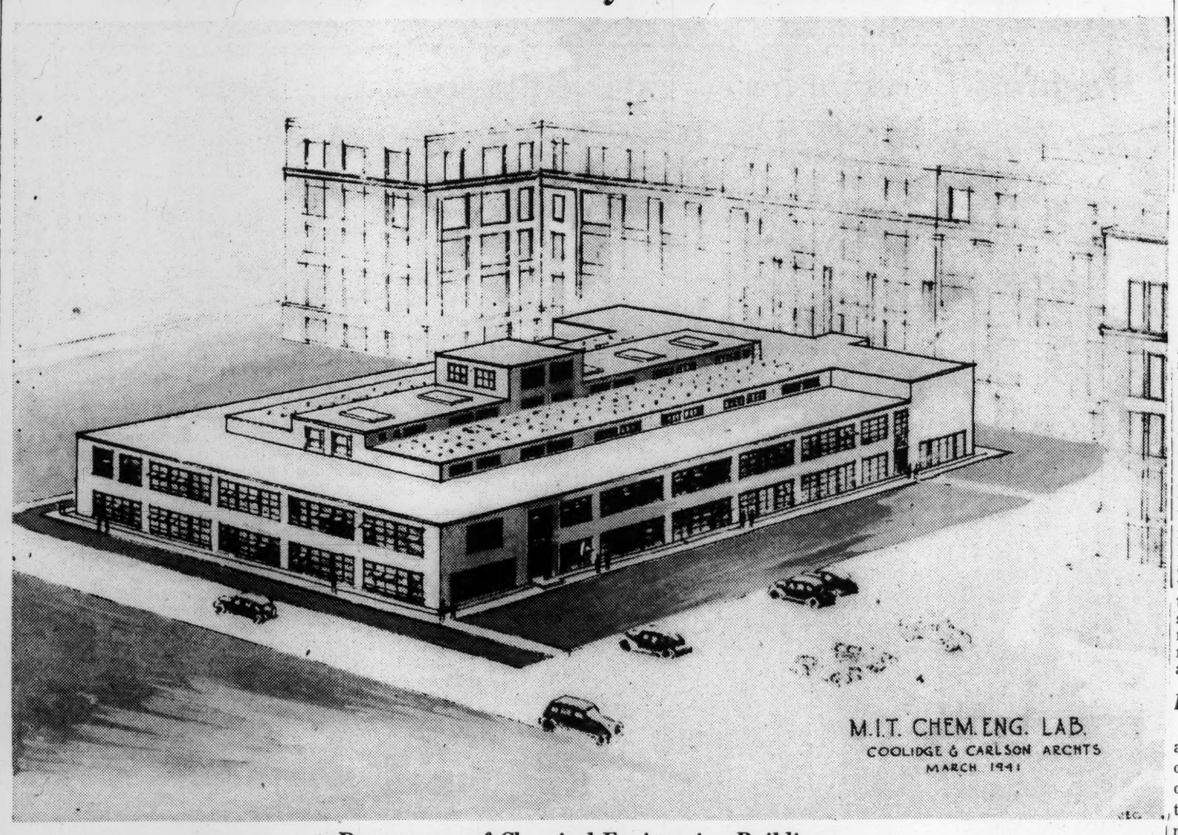
The cost of living went up 0.2 per cent in Boston during March as compared to February, according to the monthly survey of the National Industrial Conference Board.

New England prices on the whole held steady. Lynn showed the greatest advance with 0.4 per cent, Manchester came next with 0.3 per cent, and Fall River showed 0.1 per cent. No change was registered in Bridgeport, New Haven and Providence.

Collier Chartered

Charter of the Boston-owned collier Felix Taussig to Lloyd Brasiliero, of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for one voyage with a cargo of coal from Norfolk or Newport News, to Rio de Janeiro, has been approved by the United States Maritime Commission it was learned here yesterday. The vessel, owned by the Mystic Steamship Company, is loading at once.

M. I. T.'s New Laboratory for Defense Research



Department of Chemical Engineering Building

This $500,000 building, as shown by the architect's drawing, will house a laboratory to be used for research and for training programs relating to national defense. The two-story structure will be completed by November and, according to Dr. Karl T. Compton, Institute President, "could be immediately used for the national welfare during this emergency."

British Needs Described By Mlle. Curie

If the United States is simply sending aid to Britain, it is "undertaking much too much," Mlle. Eve Curie told an attentive audience at Jordan Hall last night.

In a talk frequently interrupted with spontaneous applause, the black-gowned, attractive daughter of the distinguished natural scientist, Mme. Marie Curie, told of the tragedy of France, her flight to England and of her six months' work there during the daily and nightly pounding of German skyraiders.

Speaking with a deep sincerity entirely devoid of staginess or emotionalism, she told simply of what she saw, what she knew. On the basis of this, she said, "the task which awaits you now is much too important for you and involves much too much work and human sacrifice to be simply called 'aid to Britain.'

"If you are simply helping Britain," she continued, "you are undertaking much too much, but if you are helping yourself and fighting for your own life, you are doing much too little—and you are never doing enough."

Mlle. Curie, whose lecture was given for the benefit of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, told of the great need of Britain for more war equipment of all kinds.

"In spite of her prodigious effort, England is still a half-armed country," she disclosed, and described the accomplishments of the British as "extraordinary" under the circumstances. "England is doing an admirable job with insufficient weapons," she said. "And all the time she is a little short of something. It is only by a miracle that she resists as she does, and you have to admire her if only for that."

To resist is one thing, the French journalist told her audience, but to win the war quite another. That is why it is so imperative that American aid be given at once, she pointed out.

Declaring that the many Americans who still believe they have plenty of time to decide how much help they will or will not give Britain, are laboring under a delusion, Mlle. Curie, speaking as one who had seen what pre-war lethargy had done to France and England, warned, "There is no time! You have no time!

"Every time you give some help, you can know that it would have been more helpful if it had been given yesterday. And," she declared, "If you had given it on the first of September, 1939, the help you are giving now, there would probably have been no war in Europe at all."

Ground Broken for Tech's New Chemical Laboratory

With fanfare provided only by a hissing, grunting steam-shovel, ground has been broken for a large laboratory housing the department of chemical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Curious students gaped as construction began with less ado than that usually announcing preparations for the spring garden.

"Expansion of facilities for the department of chemical engineering, now the largest in the Institute, has long been an urgent need," said Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Institute, announcing the new half-million-dollar unit which will be located behind and adjacent to the main educational building, east of the central dome.

Immediate erection was authorized by the executive committee of the Institute which recognized that "full potentialities of the chemical engineering department for technical training and research have been retarded by a lack of more adequate laboratories and more convenient grouping of its various activities."

Two-Story Building

The new two-story structure, 200 feet long by 125 feet wide, will have a floor area of more than 50,000 square feet, and will contain large areas of skylight for effective natural lighting. The building is to contain two laboratories two stories high to permit ample room for use of large-scale apparatus, numerous other industrial chemistry laboratories, offices, thesis rooms, class and conference rooms, storerooms, and shops.

Technology pioneered in chemical engineering education by establishing the first course in 1889, and which now has an enrollment of more than 400 graduate and undergraduate students, according to Prof. Walter C. Whitman, head of the department. This department operates the School of Chemical Engineering Practice, established under a special gift from the late George Eastman, where graduates apply their training in various phases of industrial practice in large plants in New York, New Jersey and Maine.

Work of Engineers

"Chemical engineers," declared Professor Whitman, "have revolutionized many phases of our industrial empire. . . . While at one time petroleum engineers sought a 10 per cent yield of gasoline from crude oil, a recovery of 50 per cent is now common, and the proportion is constantly increasing. Through the improvment of gasoline, resulting in increased economy and flexibility of automobile operation, more efficient motors have been designed."

Other examples of the chemical engineer's accomplishments cited by Professor Whitman were the use of by-product gases, once burned for fuel, and now developed as raw materials for the production of low-priced solvents for the paint and varnish industry; and the production of high quality synthetic rubber sufficient to supply our national requirements.

Plans for the new building, which will also be of use for research and training programs relating to national defense, were prepared by the architectural firm of Coolidge and Carlson, and it is expected to be completed in November.

Sikorsky Flies Nowhere for U. S. Helicopter Record

STRATFORD, Conn., April 16 (AP)—Igor I. Sikorsky, the airplane designer, took his helicopter up here yesterday, got exactly nowhere in a flight of over an hour, and came down with a western hemisphere record for virtually motionless performance in the air.

In the first clocked exhibition of its kind outside of Europe, Mr. Sikorsky's plane hovered over the windswept airport for one hour, five minutes, 14.5 seconds. The international record for this type of flight, set in Germany in 1937, is one hour and 20 minutes.

Mr. Sikorsky, who went up with only 10 gallons of gasoline nad had only about 10 minutes' supply left when he landed, said he could havestayed up three times as long had he had enough fuel.

He indicated he would try for a world record later.

William C. Zint acted as official observer of the flight for the National Aeronautical Association, and took Mr. Sikorsky's sealed instruments to New York.

The helicopter, designed by Mr. Sikorsky and built by the Vought-Sikorsky division of United Aircraft, is claimed to be the only plane of its kind to fly successfully with a single main-lifting rotor. It can rise and descend absolutely vertically and fly forward, backward or sidewise.

Bowdoin to Benefit

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Henry Hill Pierce, who passed on March 18, 1940, a resident of Baldwin, Me., left an estate of $2,279,428 gross and $2,098,346 net, a transfer tax appraisal showed yesterday.

The will provides that Bowdoin College will receive the principal on the passing of the last of the four relatives.

Two Committee Hearings Listed

Major legislative committee hearings scheduled on Beacon Hill for tomorrow include:

Labor and Industries (Room 370, 10:30 a. m.): Opponents of legislation to establish a State wages and hours law.

Pensions (Room 446, 10:30 a. m.): Revision and liberalization of State and local employee retirement systems.

Farley Named N. E. Defense Work Official

WASHINGTON, April 16 (AP) — John W. Farley of Needham, Mass., was appointed today as New England regional representative of the defense division of State and local co-operation.

Mr. Farley will work with defense councils in the six New England States, fostering co-operation between Federal, State and local governments in defense efforts. Officials said that he also would devote attention "to perfecting comprehensive plans for civilian defense and protection in New England."

Mr. Farley has been Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Aviation Jurisdictional Contest Looms in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 16—A contest over what part of the State Government, if any, shall have jurisdiction over aviation is likely to take place in the current session of the New Hampshire Legislature. The State Director of Aeronautics, as well as certain others are backing House Bill 319 which would set up a five-man State Aeronautics Commission with two representatives of aviation in its membership.

This week a bill sponsored by the State Public Service Commission made its appearance. This would give the Public Service Commission, which already has some authority over aviation, complete authority in this field. The two measures are similar as to the regulation of aviation except that the measure backed by the Director of Aeronautics would it is believed follow after the Federal Civil Aeronautics Authority. Under the measure backed by the Public Service Commission these matters would be left to the Commission. It would appear that the contest will develop over the point of whether the Public Service Commission should expand its authority in the field of aviation or a new and separate commission for this phase of activity be established.

The Week in New Hampshire

Return of Grafton Pond

Prior to the flood of 1927 a 68-acre pond below Mt. Cardigan was one of the chief scenic attractions of the Town of Grafton. The flood took the dam out and Kilton Brook no longer formed a pond at this point. This coming summer 20 engineering students from the Phillips Brooks House at Harvard University are going to devote their vacations to rebuilding the dam as a practical exercise.

Selectman Samuel P. Huff purchased the water rights at the location of the dam and has turned them over to the Town so that the project may be possible. The Town at its Town Meeting voted an appropriation of $1,200 for the material costs of the project. The New Hampshire Water Resources Board is going to furnish an engineer, and despite the fact that it will be several months before work gets under way on the reconstruction of the dam, the value of the project is already being recognized through requests for land along the pond's shore for summer homes.

Labor Shortage Outlook

The influence of the Selective Service program and the calling to active service of the National Guard on the labor market, is beginning to be felt in New Hampshire. A number of communities, in most cases the relatively small, young men who previously have been available for seasonal work have gone into the Army. Many farmers who need an extra "man" for the spring months are finding that their usual source has been eliminated through the military training program. In the larger communities businessmen are reporting a decrease in their supply of seasonal labor.

Inasmuch as the summer tourist business usually provides considerable employment for young men, this field is expected to feel the influence of the military training program and other defense operations when they begin to set up their organizations for the approaching summer business. Information obtainable from a number of industries reveals they are losing employees to specialized defense industries and are forced with the need of breaking in new men.

Average Tax Rate Down

"Apparently the temptation to spend cannot be overcome," declares the New Hampshire State Tax Commission in its annual report just issued. The State-wide valuation is placed at $552,478,471. The reports declares that "because of the decrease in county taxes in eight of the 10 counties of the State and the increase in valuation of taxable property, the average tax rate for the State as a whole decreased four per cent in 1940."

Ready TODAY on the street floor

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Semi-Annual SALE

Barbara Lee rayon and silk Tailored Undies

vests—panties bloomers

84c usually $1

Only twice a year can you buy these fine quality, beautifully tailored undies at these savings. Made to our strict Barbara Lee standards. They're easily laundered, don't forget that Mother's Day is May 11th!

Bodice top vests, band knee panties, bloomers, French top vests, step-ins, briefs, short, medium or long snug-ins, 84c

Bras 60c, usually 75c. Slips $1.69, usually $2.

Blush and most styles in white if you prefer. Sizes, small, medium and large. Vests 34 to 42. Slips, 32 to 44.

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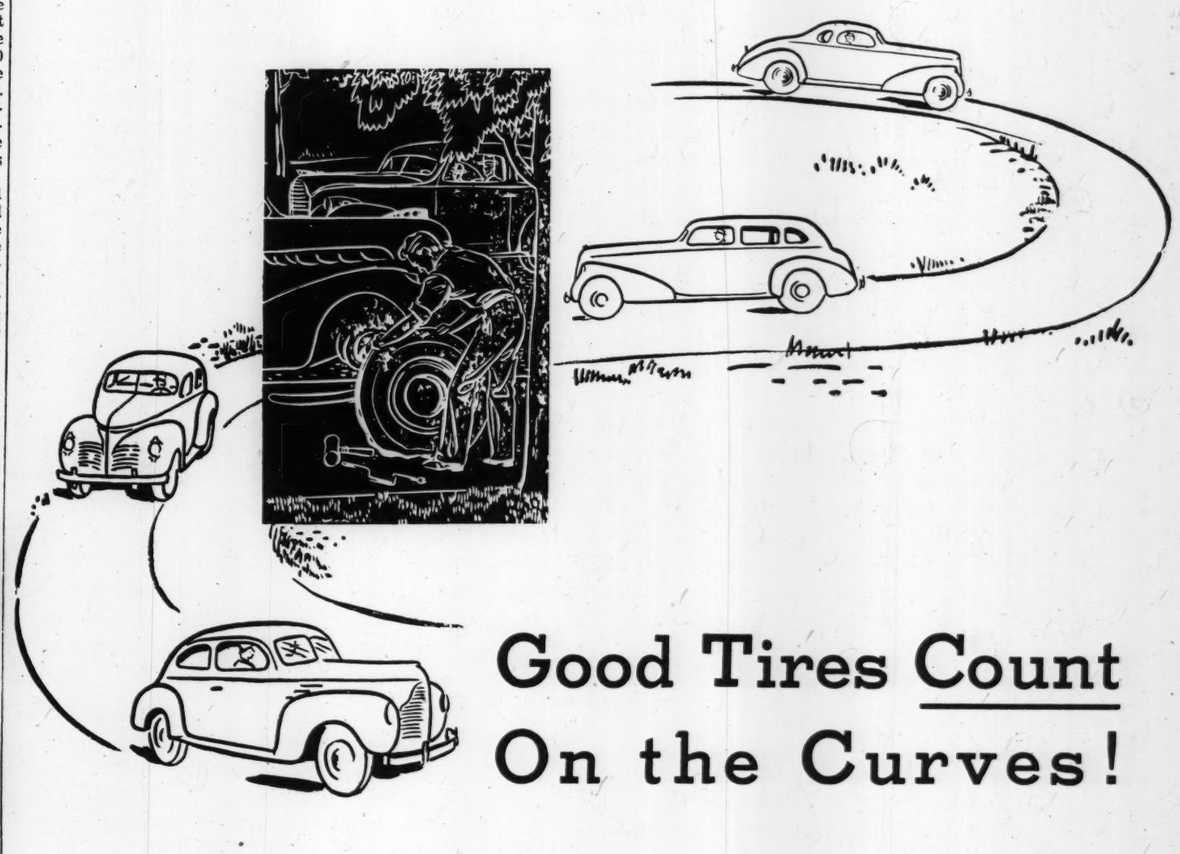


Good Tires Count On the Curves!

The pleasantest drives of spring and summer take you over rolling lanes and curving roads — where good tires count most of all. Are you sure your car is equipped with tires that grip the road firmly? Now is a good time to make sure.

Hundreds of dependable tire dealers advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. They include gas and service stations, garages, automobile dealers, and tire stores, where attendants will inspect your tires and give honest advice as to which ones are dependable, which doubtful. Buy your tires from these Monitor advertisers.

Williams' Popularity With Fans Conclusively Proved—College Baseball Prospects

Hard-Hitting Youngster Cheered in Pinch Role

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Teddy Williams is still the people's choice, the popularity kid of Fenway Park, or any other endearing title you care to mention. While the slugging Red Sox were winning their American League opener from the Washington Senators yesterday, 7 to 6, the loose-jointed outfielder whose first love is hitting got more cheers from the 18,000 fans in one appearance than the rest of the club did during the entire game. As far as the customers are concerned, the Red Sox will not be the Red Sox until Teddy is back in left field.

Williams, as everyone should know by this time, is still handicapped by a training camp injury to his right ankle. He has trouble getting around the outfield and bases. However, as long as he can wobble up to the plate, he will always be a threat with a bat in his hands, as he demonstrated yesterday.

Hits in Pinch

With the Red Sox behind by three runs in the last of the ninth, Manager Joe Cronin sent Williams up to hit for Earl Johnson, the pitcher. Frankie Pytlak was standing on second base as a result of his two-bagger off the left centerfield wall. The loudest outburst of applause and cheers of the day came as Ted walked toward the batter's box, swinging three sticks. When he promptly pulled one of Sid Hudson's pitches into right field for a clean single, scoring Pytlak, every fan in the park stood and shouted as he disappeared into the dugout. Tommy Carey ran for him and later tallied the tieing run.

Those who watched the opener saw the Red Sox as they were a year ago—an outfit with almost unlimited offensive power, but woefully weak on the pitching mound. Jack Wilson may turn out to be the ace of the staff before October, but yesterday he was wild and ineffective against a Washington batting order which normally is not robust.

Johnson's Win

When Earl Johnson got credit for the victory the boys in the press row were saying: "It couldn't have happened to a nicer guy." The young southpaw, along with his personality, has as much ambition and natural ability as any kid hurler in the American League, and deserves a real chance to help the Sox. In fact, his two scoreless innings in the opener probably earned a starting job for him later in the week, either against the Athletics or Senators.

Lou Finney, Bobby Doerr, Frank Pytlak and Cronin are off to good starts in the batting race. Finney has hit hard all spring and should stay up among the leaders this season, as he was in 1940. The home runs in the opener by Doerr and Cronin were well hit. Pytlak, making his regular season debut in a Boston uniform, fell right in with the Sox habit of bouncing balls off the left-field wall.

Cronin looks much better at shortstop this spring than he did in 1940. The skipper is in better shape and consequently is a step faster. He had four chances in the field in the opener and handled them all flawlessly. One of them—in the third inning—was a high bounder by Buddy Myer that retired the side with the bases loaded. It took a mean bounce, but Joe picked it up in stride and prevented at least two runs.

Caught between the bases . . . The Washington series at Fenway closes tomorrow . . . The Bees stage their inaugural ceremonies on Friday, with the Dodgers taking part . . . Casey Stengel lost a heartbreaker at Shibe Park . . . If Dick Errickson could have pitched the brand of ball he had delivered in the Grapefruit League, those West and Miller homers would have turned the tide in the late innings . . . Cronin did not hit his first home run last year until May 3 . . . Doerr got his number one on April 24, West his on April 23 and Miller his on May 7.

Pete Fox's throwing arm is not as strong as Williams's . . . Doc Cramer is still popular with Boston fans . . . He always hustled here . . . Dom Di Maggio had a base hit on his initial 1941 trip to the plate, but the first base umpire guessed wrong . . . Stan Spence, the best pinch hitter in the American League last season, is hitting for 1.000 after his first '41 try . . . Danny MacFayden, whose pass to Cronin in the ninth forced in the winning run yesterday, is trying to keep a bull pen job with the Senators . . . He did not look like the same MacFayden, walking a man in the so-called clutch.

Local Box Scores

Bees

PHILA	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Bragan ss	3	1	0	0	1	4	0
Marty 3b	4	3	2	5	0	0	0
Benjamin rf	4	1	2	4	1	0	0
Etten 1b	4	1	4	7	12	1	0
Litwhiler lf	4	0	1	1	7	0	0
Nagel 2b	4	0	0	0	1	1	1
Livingston c	4	0	1	1	5	1	0
May 3b	3	0	0	0	0	3	0
Blanton p	4	0	1	1	0	4	0
Totals	34	6	11	19	27	14	1
BOSTON							
Sisti 3b	4	0	0	0	1	4	0
Cooney cf	4	1	0	0	0	0	1
Rowell 2b	3	1	1	1	3	3	0
*Majeski	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
West lf	2	2	1	4	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	1	2	1	5	0
Moore rf	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
*Manno	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahigren 1b	3	0	0	0	11	0	0
Berres c	1	0	0	0	1	1	0
Masi c	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Errickson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tobin p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gremp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	5	4	10	24	14	1

*Batted for Rowell in ninth. *Batted for Moore in ninth. ‡Batted for Berres in sixth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	—5

Runs batted in, Marty, Etten 2, Benjamin 2, West 2, Litwhiler, Miller 3. Three-base hit, Benjamin. Home runs, Marty, Etten, West, Miller. Double plays, May, Nagel and Etten; Rowell, Miller and Dahlgren; Sisti, Rowell and Dahlgren. Left on base, Phils 6, Boston 11. Base on balls, by Blanton 2, by Errickson 2. Struck out, by Blanton 5, by Tobin 4. Hits, off Errickson, 6 in 4 innings (none out in 5th); off Tobin, 5 in 4 innings. Losing pitcher, Errickson. Umpires, Finelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Time, 2h. 3m. Attendance, 10,590.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
Finney rf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
Fox lf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Foxx 1b	4	1	1	3	9	1	0
Cronin ss	3	2	1	4	2	3	0
Doerr 2b	3	1	2	5	0	5	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Pytlak c	4	1	2	3	8	0	0
Wilson p	2	0	1	2	1	1	0
Hash p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Spence	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
†Campbell	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Johnson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
‡Williams	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
§Carey	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	35	7	13	23	27	12	1
WASHINGTON							
Case rf	5	1	2	3	1	0	0
Cramer cf	5	0	2	2	4	0	0
Chapman lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Lewis 3b	4	1	1	2	0	1	0
Travis ss	4	0	2	3	2	4	0
Myer 2b	5	0	0	0	2	2	0
Archie 1b	5	1	2	3	9	0	0
Ferrell c	3	2	3	5	6	0	0
Hudson p	3	1	0	0	0	5	0
MacFayden p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	37	6	13	18	‡23	12	0

*Batted for Hash in seventh. †Ran for Spence in seventh. ‡Batted for Johnson in ninth. §Ran for Williams in ninth. †One out when winning run was scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3	—7
Washington	0	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	—6

Runs batted in, Travis, Cronin 3, Ferrell, Cramer 2, Doerr 2, Case Williams, Finney. Two-base hits, Lewis, Archie, Wilson, Ferrell 2, Case, Pytlak. Three-base hit, Foxx. Home runs, Cronin, Doerr. Hits, off Wilson, 11 in 5⅔ innings; off Hash, 1 in 1⅓ innings; off Johnson, 1 in 2 innings; off Hudson, 12 in 8⅓ innings; off MacFayden 1 in 0 innings (pitched to three batters in ninth). Left on bases, Washington 12, Boston 9. Stolen base, Travis. Sacrifice hits, Hudson 2, Ferrell, Di Maggio. Base on balls, off Wilson 4, off Hudson 3, off Johnson, off MacFayden 2. Struck out, by Wilson 4, by Hudson 5, by Hash, by Johnson 2. Double plays, Wilson, Cronin and Foxx; Myer, Travis and Archie 2. Wild pitches, Wilson, Hudson. Winning pitcher, Johnson. Losing pitcher, Hudson. Time, 2h. 40m. Umpires, McGowan, Quinn and Grieve. Attendance, 15,000 paid, 2,500 guests.

BASEBALL TOMORROW Fenway Park 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. Washington
Seats at Fenway Park, KEN. 0332
Filene's Men's Store, HAN. 2195

Fall River S. C. Vs. Lincoln Club Due on Saturday

What promises to be the most bitterly fought game of the current soccer season in New England is set for Sunday afternoon at Ponta Delgada Stadium, North Tiverton, R. I., when the Fall River S. C., upholding the prestige of the American Soccer League, will clash with the Lincoln F. C., also of Fall River, in an eastern semifinal of the National Amateur Challenge Cup Competition, with a 3 o'clock kick-off.

The victorious eleven in this game also wins the right to meet the Hosiery Local S. C., of Philadelphia, in the eastern final on the following Sunday for the privilege of carrying the banner of the East into the grand final match against either the Chrysler S. C., of Detroit, or the Castle Shannon S. C., of Pittsburgh.

Sunday's semifinal, in which local rivalry is at a high pitch, will be played on the site which was formerly known as Mark's Stadium, home of the famous Fall River F. C., national open title-holders four times between 1924 and 1931.

Fall River and Lincolns have eliminated five contenders each in previous rounds of the simon-pure tournament to reach the important semifinal stage. The undefeated record of the former team in quest of amateur honors shows victories over the following clubs: St. John's, 1-0; Ponta Delgada, 3-0; American Thread, 4-2; Stamford United, 4-1 and Brooklyn German Hungarians, 2-0.

Lincolns, in their campaign for the amateur crown, ousted the following opposition: Liberals, 3-0; Thornton-Vics, 3-2; Trojans, 8-1; Lusy Recs, 6-0 and Firestones, 2-1.

A high-class preliminary, between clubs participating in the Guy Norman Cup series, starting at 1:15 o'clock, will fill out the afternoon's dual program.

Part of Opening Ceremonies

Wide World

Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall Greeted

Manager Bucky Harris of the Washington Senators (left) and Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox (right) exchange greetings with the Governor and the First Lady of the Commonwealth before the opening game at Fenway Park yesterday.

Indiana Racers to Attempt Grand Slam at Penn Relays

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 16—Indiana University will attempt a grand slam in the 47th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival on April 25 and 26 on Franklin Field, E. C. Hayes, coach of the team, has indicated by the complete entry he has made for the meet.

The Hoosiers will compete in the one-mile, two-mile, four-mile, distance medley and sprint medley relay races on the two-day program. All five are American championship events in which the fastest teams in the East, Middle West, South, and North will compete.

Came Close

In 1937 Indiana made its last bid for a slam and came within one place of doing it in the four relay events in which teams were entered. The four-mile team of Trutt, Smith, Deckard, and Lash not only won the event but set up a new world's record in doing so.

The distance medley team won its event and produced a new world's record and the 880 team while not breaking any marks, won from the field. The one-mile team, finishing a close second, came within a yard or two of performing a feat that only Pittsburgh in 1939 performed when it won four American championships, the 440, 880, one-mile and sprint medley events.

Won three Events

In 1934 the Indiana team also won three championships in the sprint medley, and the one and two-mile events.

That Hayes has the individuals who may win four or five titles is evident from the caliber of the athletes. Campbell Kane, who will run on three teams, the distance medley, sprint medley, and four-mile, is the Western Conference one-mile champion. He defeated Mehl of Wisconsin during the winter, turning in the fastest mile ever run by an Indianian.

Other Stars

Roy Cochran, a brilliant quarter miler, who last year won the 400-meter hurdle event in the Drake relays; Wayne Tolliver, second in the Western Conference outdoor two-mile run, and Fred Wilt, indoor Conference two-mile champion, are other stars on the Hayes coached team.

In addition to participating in the relay races, Hayes has named Archie Harris, Conference and N. C. A. A. titleholder in the discus and Conference champion in both the shot and the discus, in his two favorite events, Cochrane in the 400-meter hurdles, Wilt in the two-mile run and Robert Barnett, winner of the Illinois relay championship, in the broad jump.

Heinicke And Donato Enter Marathon Run

Among the 22 new entries announced yesterday by Tom Kanaly for the 45th Annual B. A. A. Marathon run, to be held next Saturday, over the Hopkinton-to-Boston course, were two more of the first eight finishers in last year's Unicorn Classic. Don Heinicke of the Stonewall Democratic Club, Baltimore, Md., and Paul Donato, General Electric Employees' A. A., Boston, who finished third and fifth, respectively, are both out to win the 1941 race.

The Maryland Marathoner will be making his third start in a B. A. A. Marathon. His first race was in 1939 when he finished second to Ellison "Tarzan" Brown and last year he was third to Gerard Cote and Johnny Kelley. Next Saturday will be Donato's sixth B. A. A. race. In 1936 he was 43rd, 20th in 1937, 5th in 1936, 6th in '39 and again 5th last year.

Fred McGlone of the Norfolk Y. M. A., Roxbury, is the only one of the first eight runners in last year's Marathon who has not entered for Saturday.

Other entries announced include Pvt. Alfred J. Libby, Co. A, 181st Inf., Camp Edwards; Clifton B. Kinne, Needham; Joseph J. McCabe, Medford; Louis P. Gregory, Millrose A. A., New York City, one of the country's leading 10, 15 and 20-milers, who was 12th in the 1937 B. A. A. Marathan; John Cain, Millrose A. A., New York City; Charles Fitzgerald, Macadam Mites, Medford; Bill Connolly, Boston University; George Dickson, Millrose A. A., New York City; James F. Morrow, Jr., Fryberg, Maine; Martin L. Barron, South Boston; Jacob Dyer, Providence, R. I.; Eugene Hickey, North Medford Club; Frank Miorandi, Springfield; Ralph Alley, Providence, R. I.; Edmund L. Souder, Jr., Adams House A. C., Cambridge; Douglas A. Shepardson, Jr., Adams House A. C., Cambridge; Frank McGilland, Rex Club, Dorchester; Leon L. Kantor, Bowling Green, Ohio; Richard Macone, Concord, Mass., and John J. Powers, Macadam Mites, Medway.

This brings the total number of entries to date to 137.

For the first time in its history the race will be run to musical accompaniment. Two bands from the Massachusetts WPA Music Project will aid the plodders.

The first band, the Medford WPA Band, will be stationed on the steps of the Newton City Hall, where they will start playing about 12 o'clock. The second band, the Boston WPA Band, with John A. Jacobson conducting, will be located on the green at Kenmore Square to spur the boys on for that last long mile.

Baby Siberian Husky Assumes Job as Mascot

Queen Husky, two-months-old Siberian Husky, was inaugurated as Northeastern University's official mascot with appropriate ceremonies this noon. The dog was presented to the university by Mrs. Milton Seeley of Chinook Kennels, Wonalancet, N. H.

Presentation ceremonies took place in Jordan Hall, where as many students as could find admission greeted the new leader. The program was continued out of doors, with the entire student body watching the dog give a sledge-pulling exhibition all by herself.

A special small harness and miniature sled were waiting for the new queen, who stepped into her role with an aplomb quite unexpected for one of her tender years. She has a huge responsibility, for she is the only feminine college mascot in America, so far as can be learned.

Nine of her relatives, including the famous lead-dog Waska, contributed to the festivities by pulling a Baby Austin all over the campus to the cheers of the students and the blare of the college band. Huge welcome signs were carried in the parade from Jordan Hall.

Greetings to the new mascot were given by William C. White, director of the day colleges, and by Harold W. Melvin, dean of students. The new mascot was officially accepted by Milton Leonard, President of the Student Council. Leaders in all branches of student society in the university also were on the program.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 17
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Tower News reradiocast by recording.

For Thursday, April 17

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc). Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:00 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc). Reradiocast of Tower News by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)
6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.
7:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese from Brazil.
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

First English Hour
6:00 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; Jose Bethencourt's Rumba Band; Lowell Thomas.

Second Portuguese Hour
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Rhythmic Melodies; Easy Does It.

Second Spanish Hour
8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Piano Recital; Viennese Ensemble.

Third Spanish Hour
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Symphonic Concert.

Second English Hour
10:00 p. m.—News in English; Tune Time; Dramatization.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—4:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Moscow—7:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; News in English; National Anthem; Rakoczi March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Tokyo—8:25 p. m.—Talk: Japanese History Series. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. Commentator: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: First, Second and Third Acts of "La Boheme" by Puccini. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Democracy Maches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by Lt. Cmdr. Thomas Woodrooffe, R. N. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

New Bowling Trophy

The Bowling League of The New England Trust Company held its second annual banquet last night.

The surprise of the evening was the awarding of a new prize—the Rogers Pierce Permanent Trophy. Custody of the trophy went to the Cubs, this year's championship team, made up of Capt. Alfred Row, Esther Harvey, C. Philip Johnson, Linda Hayes, and Joseph Gorse.

Bruins Win Cups

By a Staff Photographer and Wide World

Bobby Bauer (left) and Bill Cowley

The former retained the Lady Byng Trophy he won last year and Cowley won the Hart Trophy by a close margin over his team mate, Capt. Dit Clapper.

New Hockey Trophy For N. H. League

Along with the announcement that Bill Cowley and Bobby Bauer of the Boston Bruins were winners of the Dr. David A. Hart and Lady Byng trophies, respectively, came the proposed offer of a new trophy. The news came at the Stanley Cup dinner of the Bruins and the new trophy is one offered by Arthur H. Ross, manager of the Bruins. It will be for the most valuable player elected by the hockey players themselves.

The new Ross trophy will be brought up at the next annual meeting of the National Hockey League for consideration. All players in the league will be eligible to vote and players of one team will not vote for players of the same team.

President Frank Calder of the N. H. L. stated that while Cowley won the most valuable player to his team trophy, he did so only by a scant margin over his teammate, Capt. Dit Clapper. Syl Apps, of Toronto, was third in the voting, done by two hockey writers from each city.

This is the second year in succession that Bauer has taken the Lady Byng trophy, emblematic of the cleanest and most effective player to his team. Gordon Drillon and Syl Apps of Toronto came second and third in the voting.

Eddie Shore, former Bruin, is the only other Boston player to have won the most valuable player trophy, and he did it four times—1938, 1936, 1935 and 1933.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

American League

Philadelphia at New York, cloudy.
Washington at Boston.
Detroit at St. Louis, partly cloudy.
Chicago at Cleveland.

National League

New York at Brooklyn, clear.
Boston at Philadelphia, cloudy.
Pittsburgh at Chicago, postponed, rain.
St. Louis at Cincinnati, partly cloudy.

Crimson Schedules

Harvard has announced the following schedules for this spring:

Varsity Polo

May 10—Army at West Point; 24—Yale at New Haven.
June 11 to 14—Intercollegiates at Burnt Mills, N. J.

Rugby

April 12—Cornell; 19—Long Island University; 26—Yale.
May 3—Princeton at Princeton; 4—New York Rugby Club at New York; 10—Queen's Rugby Club.

Northeastern Nine Boasts Two Outstanding Fielders

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is not generally known, for college baseball has slipped in popular appeal in the past few years, but Northeastern University has as strong a left side of the infield as any college team in New England and one which can rank with that of any team in the country today.

That is a pretty large claim and one which at first glance might seem like an over-statement, but close followers of the college boys all agree that in Shortstop Al Pajonas and Third Baseman Oscar Khederian the Huskies really have something.

Although the general public might not be aware of this fact, the major leagues are. In his first year with Coach Herb Gallagher's varsity last spring, Pajonas drew five major league scouts to Huntington Field to see him play, and this year with Khederian coming up as a sophomore too, four more scouts have asked for Northeastern's home schedule.

Beat B. C.

Northeastern opened its season yesterday with a resounding 9-0 thumping of a good Boston College team, and these two boys helped immeasurably in the victory. Each got two hits in five times up, and between them they scored three runs and handled 12 chances faultlessly. Their performances were in keeping with those of their teammates, who give promise of successfully defending their New England College Conference championship.

Khederian is the most publicized high school ball player to enroll at Northeastern in the past eight years. He was chosen all-scholastic at Watertown High School for three years in a row, the last two times unanimously. His fielding was excellent and his hitting phenomenal—somewhere in the vicinity of .500 for the three years in high school. While he was a schoolboy, he played in the scholastic tournament at Fenway Park and he amazed the fans by bouncing a couple of balls off the left field fence.

Natural Player

Oscar came by his baseball naturally. Even as a youngster he was a standout, playing in the fast Cape League and ending the season among the first 10 hitters while a high school junior. Last summer he was a standout in the Twin State League. Now only 20 years of age, the same as Pajonas, Khederian hopes to add to his effectiveness by putting on weight. He tips the scales at 155.

Pajonas has already increased his value by the addition of 15 pounds, which has added distance to his batting. A slightly smoother fielder than his teammate, he banged out one of the Huskies' two triples yesterday. Last summer he played for Bill Barrett at Plattsburg and his .340 average was a large factor in Plattsburg's winning of the season's race by some 15 games. The Hartford youngster is certain to be signed by some major league club when he finishes his college career next season.

Powerful Club

The Huskies this spring are a tremendously powerful club offensively, and a well-knit unit defensively. Their only weak spot is in pitching, but from the way Fred Rice held the Eagles to three singles yesterday, that trouble is partially solved. If Gallagher had been able to have Eddie Barry and Charlie Foster again this year, there is not a club in New England that could have touched his nine.

The Northeastern outfield of Ed Colt, Capt. Sylvan Simon, and Wally is a standout. They are fast and sure-fisted, and carry a wallop at the plate. Clarence "Yorker" Trullson, a newcomer who only won the second base job the night before the game, surprised Gallagher by getting three for three at the plate and by showing up well in the field. Walter Urbanik at first base knocked in the Huskies' first three runs in the first inning with a booming triple, while Mickey Maguire showed improvement behind the plate.

Briefs

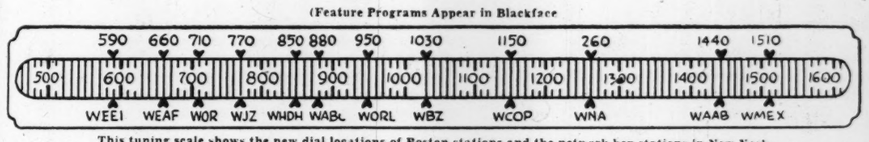
The Huskies got their first three runs after two were out . . . The top of the batting order produced them, with Pajonas reaching on a fielder's choice, Sullivan and Simon walking, and Urbanik bringing them home with his triple . . . Their second three runs came in the fourth and were produced by the bottom of the batting order . . . Urbanik and Maguire singled, Trullson doubled, and Pitcher Rice scored two runs with a single.

* * *

Khederian holds the unusual record of having gotten an extra-base hit in every high school game he played in . . . In the Twin State League he led in extra-base blows . . . Urbanik is well-known for his ability to bat in the clutch . . . Last year he was on the spot five times, and on all five occasions he came through . . . His first-inning triple yesterday gives indication that he intends to keep his record clean.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox vs.	Sports and music
3:15	Treasury of Song	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	'Ma Perkins": sketch	Washington Senators	Sports and music
3:30	New England Home	John's Other Wife': sk.	Pepper Young's Family	baseball game. Jim	Sports and music
3:45	News: Music	Just Plain Bill': sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Britt, announcer	Sports and music
4:00	"Portia Blake"	"Mother o' Mine"	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Boston Red sox vs.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	'We, the Abbotts"	"Susan, Be Smooth":	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Washington Senators	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Bess Johnson"	women's program	"Lorenzo Jones": drama.	baseball game. Jim	John Kiley, organist
4:45	'Kate Hopkins"	Edgar A. Guest: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Britt, announcer	Comic Page Club
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	"Don Winslow": sketch..	"Girl Alone": sketch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Lone Journey": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Rhythm Rendezvous	Drama Behind the News.	"Jack Armstrong": sk..	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	Tom Mix: sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, Sports	News Service
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather ...	News Service	"Captain Midnight": sk.	Dance Time
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music.	Musical Rendezvous	News	Dinner Music
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Singing Strings
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	Mr Keen: sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek":	'Easy Does It": Paul	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra
7:45	comedy drama	Lavalle Or.; vocalists	"Waltz Time"	"The Lone Ranger": sk.	Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town": Edward G Robinson	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	Tony Martin, tenor; or.	New England Town Meeting of the Air: "Does the War Threaten American Life?"	Attuck's Chorus
8:15	"Dr. Christian":	Kelly, m. c.; speaker	'How Did You Meet?": sk.		WMEX Drama Shop
8:30	dramatizat'n; News	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party' Louise Massey		Ranny Weeks' Orchestra
8:45		night": dramatic sk.	and the Westerners		Bobby Hackett's Orch.
9:00	Star Theater: Fred	Frontline Headlines	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Allen; Kenny	Waltz Music	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	Arthur Mann, talk	Album
9:30	Baker; Portland	Quiz program with	'Mr. District Attorney':	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45	Hoe; orchestra	Jimmy Flynn; News	dramatic sketch	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch	Allen Roth's Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Sen. Tobey Conv'ns'	of Melody' recordings	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Frazier Hunt	Dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of	"Whispering Smith":	Local Sports
10:45	News: Sports	Dramatization	Musical Knowledge	dramatic serial	Local Sports
11:00	News: weather	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Boake Carter, news	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Local News; Weather.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:30	Music"	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Adventures in Rhythm:	'Day's End": music
11:45	Jerry Wald's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra.	Dave Rose's Orchestra.	'Day's End" News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Too o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Jay Wesley, sports	Musical Clock; News	News, sports	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Speakers; News	Studio Program	George and Dixie	Headline News	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	"Bandstand"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	'Musical Timetable
8:30	'Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	'Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Musical Timetable
8:45	Melodic Caravan	Toast	Movie talk; Music	Jacobson's Rhythms	'Musical Timetable
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	N. E. Town Hall Party	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15	American School of	As You Like It	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30	the Air	Gretchen McMullen	The Breakfast Club	Government Reports	'Good Morning Cheer"
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Ted-King, songs	'Good Morning Cheer"
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Mastersingers	'This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	Two Men and a Girl	'Bachelor's Children"	Singing Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Vagabonds Quartet	'Ellen Randolph": sk	Musical Early Edition	Shopping With You
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Interviews	'The Guiding Light"	'Don Artiste"	Shopping With You
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	'The Man I Married"	News Service	Letter-Quest, with John
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"The Family Circle"	"Against the Storm"	Melody Strings	Kiley and J. MacMaster
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"Harvey and Dell" sk	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Song Stylists
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	U. S. Navy Band	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Talks; Music	Musical Roundup	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Betty Randall, songs	Musical Roundup	Agricultural Series	Rhythm Revue
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam	Italian music program	Sports; Weather, Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	Musical Roundup	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00

Upsets Predominate as King Baseball Gets Away to Flying Start in Major Leagues

Seven Game Attendance Betters Total of Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Opening day in the big leagues couldn't have been any more surprising if Judge Landis had shown up at one of the games in a high silk hat. By now everybody ought to be ready to expect the unexpected from their baseball favorites the first few times out, but it's demanding a lot to ask anyone to foresee such wholesale carnage as seven games produced for 195,339 fans yesterday.

The world champion Cincinnati Reds were whipped 7-3 and Paul Derringer, their ace pitcher, knocked out of the box by the St. Louis Cardinals.

Feller Beaten

Bob Feller, whose no-hitter was the sensation of opening day last year, lasted only six innings against the Chicago White Sox this time, and the Cleveland Indians were edged out 4-3.

The New York Yankees, after getting a flying start at Washington Monday, were subdued 3-1 by the Philadelphia Athletics with Lovill (Chubby) Dean pitching five-hit ball.

Brooklyn's cocky Dodgers were caught by the New York Giants, who hopped on Whitlow Wyatt for a four-run rally in the eighth inning and won 6-4.

Even the lowly Philadelphia Phillies participated in the surprise party, beating the Boston Bees, 6-5 on the four-hit hurling of Cy Blanton, an exile from Pittsburgh.

The nearest approaches to form in the entire day were the Chicago Cubs conquering Pittsburgh 7-4 and the Boston Red Sox squeezing past the Washington Senators 7-6. And even these had their elements of surprise, as did the postponement of Detroit's opening at St. Louis because of rain after many fans already had gathered at the ball park.

Higher Attendance

The attendance for the seven games was 11,300 better than last year's total for eight contests and apparently proved that interest in baseball is as keen as ever. But the games themselves proved only that a little time will be required to shake down the standings to some semblance of their natural order.

With three exceptions, pitching was not up to par yesterday and batters reaped a harvest of 133 hits including no less than 13 home runs. The day's best mound job was Chubby Dean's who allowed only five hits and didn't let a Yankee get past second until the A's had the game in the bag in the ninth. He was helped considerably by a two-run homer by Sam Chapman, who had hit seven for the circuit in exhibition games. On opening day last year Dean held the Yanks to six hits and beat them 2-1 by driving in the winning run in the tenth inning. In both games, a year apart, his victim was Red Ruffing.

Blanton Effective

The four hits Blanton gave up for the Phils included a home run with one on by Max West and another by Eddie Miller with two on, thus accounting for all Boston's runs. Joe Marty and Nick Etten homered for the Phils.

Bill Dietrich gave a steady performance opposite Feller, allowing only seven hits and never being behind. Feller, however was touched for five safeties in his six innings besides walking seven and hitting two batters. One of the latter was Dietrich, who was allowed to have a runner yet continue in the game by special permission of Manager Roger Peckinpaugh of the Indians.

This game drew the day's largest crowd, 46,064, a record opening day turnout in Cleveland and approximately 6,000 more than saw the A's and Yankees.

Another gathering of 34,940 at Crosley Field watched the Reds raided by the Cardinals—who turned the trick with veterans instead of with the rookies they had ballyhooed all spring.

Cardinal Homers

Johnny Mize, Enos Slaughter and Ernie Koy hit home runs, Lon Warneke, veteran of 10 years in the National League, pitched the whole route and spaced 10 hits, and Gus Mancuso, survivor of 11 big league seasons and five World Series, caught for eight innings. The only fault showed by Warneke was serving up two home-run balls to Frank McCormick, Cincinnati first baseman.

Brooklyn gave its 31,604 followers a premature thrill by taking a 4-0 lead in the first four innings when Hal Schumacher lost control and walked eight men. But young John Rucker put the Giants back in the running with a triple that scored two mates in the fifth and then in the eighth the Giants bunched five hits, two of them doubles, for the victory.

Chicago's triumph over the Pirates rested on a three-run homer by Bill Nicholson in the third. Lou Novikoff, the Cubs' rookie outfielder, went hitless and Lou Stringer, breaking in at shortstop, committed no fewer than four errors.

Joe Cronin and Bob Doerr hit homers for the Red Sox, but even so Boston was a beaten team until young Sid Hudson of the Senators weakened in the ninth and the Sox scored three times to go in front.

Sold to the Senators —By Pap'

STEVE
SUNDRA
— WILL DO HIS PITCHING IN A WASHINGTON UNIFORM THIS SEASON !!
MR. SUNDRA GOES TO WASHINGTON
WASHINGTON
S.S.
THE FORMER YANKEE HURLER SHOULD BOLSTER THE SENATORS' WEAK MOUND CORPS
I GUESS THEY DON'T KNOW ABOUT MY RECORD !!
HE WON 11 STRAIGHT GAMES FOR THE YANKEES IN 1939 BUT SLIPPED LAST SEASON and WON ONLY FOUR
PAP'

AP Features

Asa Bushnell Plans Radio Crew Hook-Up

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—For the first time in the 43 years that college crews have been racing on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, spectators will know what is going on during the race next June 25.

It's all due to Asa Bushnell, who startled rowing followers a few years ago when he built a grandstand at the finish of Princeton's Lake Carnegie course and managed to make rowing pay some of its expenses. He took over the management of the Poughkeepsie Regatta this year when the Intercollegiate Rowing Association joined the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics.

Simple Plan

Bushnell's plan is simple—to arrange a short-wave radio hook-up by which spectators along the shore and on the observation train can be kept informed about the positions of the crews and any decisions made by the judges. Details have not been fully worked out yet, but Bushnell has made several trips to Poughkeepsie to study conditions and has been in touch with an organization of amateur radio operators which will furnish equipment and operators.

He already has decided that all boathouses will be linked with the committee boat, the judges' boat, and the observation train so that any rulings by the officials and results of the races can be transmitted immediately to all parts of the course. It is likely that the progress of the race also will be broadcast from various points to the spectators, who previously had to depend upon what they could see and on signals from the bridge a mile from the finish line.

Prevent Confusion

Such an arrangement should prevent the kind of confusion that attended last year's regatta, when the final race was finished in pitch darkness after it had been announced that the race had been postponed until the next day.

Although Navy will not row at Poughkeepsie this year and Pennsylvania has been absent for several seasons, Bushnell expects at least seven crews in the varsity race. Washington, the 1940 winner, California, Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, Princeton, and Massachusetts Tech he considers certain starters and Wisconsin probably will row. The junior varsity and freshman entry lists probably will be somewhat shorter.

Southwest Conference Nines Near Midway Mark

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—Southern Methodist and Texas A. & M. loom this week as the biggest obstacles in the path of the University of Texas baseball team in its bid for another Southwest Conference championship as the six nines near the mid-way mark in the diamond campaign.

The Methodist nine showed its strength last week by handing Coach Bib Falk's U. of Texas club a 3-to-2 defeat, the first setback of the collegiate season for the Longhorns. Superb pitching on the part of Southern Methodist's fine pitcher, Brooks Atchison, gave the Mustangs the victory. Atchison bested the Longhorns' ace twirler, Melvin Deutsch, who until last week had not lost a game in his collegiate career.

The Mustangs also humbled Rice Institute twice last week by scores of 7 to 5 and 7 to 3 with Atchison turning in another sterling performance in one of the games.

Pair of Games With Rice

Texas A. & M. was idle last week in collegiate play, but will swing into action this week end with a pair of contests booked with the Rice Owls in Houston.

Texas and Southern Methodist wind up their three-game series with two games in Austin Friday and Saturday, games that may be the deciding factor in the outcome of the campaign.

Baylor, resting in fourth place behind Texas, Southern Methodist and Texas A. & M. in that order, plays Texas Christian University in a pair of tilts at Waco. The Baylor nine with two losses in five games are still in the running. Each team plays 15 games.

While the teams are battling for the championship, a U. of Texas and a Texas A. & M. fielder are staging a hot race for the individual batting crown. Marland Jeffrey, slugging right fielder on the Aggie nine, has collected six hits in 12 appearances at the plate to lead the conference. Capt. Pete Layden, Texas center-fielder who has appeared in two more games than the Aggie hitter, has an average of .409 with nine hits in 22 times at bat.

Five Outstanding Boxmen

Five pitchers stand out at this stage of the race. Three are unbeaten. They are Udell Moore of Texas, Lem Bumpers of Texas A. & M. and Lefty Golden of Baylor, each with two triumphs. Atchison has been beaten once in four games, while Deutsch has lost one game out of three.

* * *

Tennis players from colleges in Texas, Arkansas and Arizona will vie this week end in Houston in the sectional qualifying round of the national college tennis tournament.

The national meet will be held at the Merion Cricket Club near Philadelphia beginning June 23.

The tournament in Houston will determine the best eight singles players and the four best doubles combinations to represent the Southwest at the national tournament.

This year will be one of the few times in recent years that the Southwest is without a collegiate netter of the caliber usually representing this section.

Stars of the Past

In the years past, the Southwest has been represented by such former national stars as Wilmer Allison, Bruce Barnes, Karl Kamrath, Martyn Buxby, Berkeley Bell, Hal Surface, Wilbur and Jake Hess, Frank Guernsey and others.

The U. of Texas is looked upon as having the best chance of landing the most players in the tournament. Texas' top four of Reuben Riskin, Maurice Fincher, Warren Christner and Harry Batjer are expected to be among the outstanding entries.

The Baylor netters will be led by Ed "Lefty" Brown, sophomore star; Tasker Haynes, Joe Harris and Charles Barrow.

Rice Institute which has dominated the Southwest tennis field for the past two years will enter Dick Morris, Jack Rodgers, Sid Nachlas and Jimmy Whitehurst.

Southern Methodist entries probably will be Fred Higginbottham, Billy Wilkins, Philip Baird and John Shipman.

Texas Christian will enter Dick Vickery, Joe Billingsley, Edgar Schultz and Bob Glaze. The tournament will have no bearing on the Southwest Conference tennis meet which will be held in Austin May 8, 9 and 10.

* * *

Kansas Relays

While the Southwest tennis players are competing in Houston, trackmen of this section will be in Lawrence, Kan., participating in the annual Kansas Relays.

The University of Texas Longhorns, undefeated as a team, will send the largest delegation.

The Texas trackmen showed their heels to Rice Institute and Louisiana State trackmen in a triangular meet in Houston last week, scoring 68 points against 52½ for L. S. U. and 49½ for Rice.

The star of the meet, however, was not a Texas trackman, but Bill Brown of L. S. U., who scored 16 points by winning the 100-yard dash, the broad jump and the 220-yard dash and placing fourth in the high jump.

Jack Hughes of Texas, who holds the Southwest Conference discus record, shattered his mark with a heave of 167ft. 2½in., nearly four feet better than the record.

Texas has won the Border Olympics, the Fort Worth invitation, a dutl meet with Texas A. & M. in addition to scoring more points than any other school in the Texas Relays.

The Longhorns are expected to have little trouble winning the Southwest Conference meet May 9 and 10. Rice and Texas A. & M., both of whom the Longhorns have defeated, are looked upon as the strongest aggregations next to Texas.

J. H.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Senators Lack Power

Bucky Harris resents the implication that his Washington boys are one-base hitters.

"Whoever said that hasn't been around the American League long," said the manager of the Senators. "I admit we haven't broken down any fences this spring, but you know fellows like Cramer, Chapman, Lewis, Travis, Myer and Ferrell are going to get extra-base blows. They always have."

However, despite the understandable optimism of the mild-mannered pilot, critics who have followed the Senators through the Grapefruit League contend that the club will not get far minus a Di Maggio, Foxx or Greenberg. The Capital City boys will get on base, but nowhere down the batting order is there a slugger with the distance punch to drive them home consistently.

Draft May Get Lewis

Buddy Lewis has been known to hit a long ball, but Cramer, Chapman and the rest are never among the extra-base hit leaders. Also, Lewis will probably be in the army by the end of May. He figures to be the first full fledged American Leaguer to go in the draft.

Assuming that Lewis is headed for an olive drab attire, Harris faces an infield shake-up. The scribes travelling with the club think Bucky may move George Archie across the diamond to third base and put Mickey Vernon on first. Jimmy Bloodworth could also play third, with the veteran Buddy Myer holding the fort at second. Harris is trying to lure Frank Crosetti away from the New York Yankees. Since Phil Rizzuto's appearance in the Stadium, Frankie has taken a back seat, and if Joe McCarthy lets the veteran go, the Senators are confident they will get first call. Otherwise, Travis will have to handle the tough short field berth and bat in the clean-up spot. Cecil's specialty is singles and doubles, and he never has been able to pull the ball with any degree of success.

Hudson Is Set

In Dutch Leonard and Sid Hudson, Harris owns two of the most respected pitchers in the American League. When Leonard can get his knuckleball over the plate, nobody hits it very far. In fact, most of the swingers don't hit it at all. Hudson is the stringbean kid who lost his first 12 starts as a freshman in 1940, then finished the season with a record of 17 won and 16 lost.

"In slightly more than two months, Hudson made himself one of the top pitchers in the league," said Rick Ferrell, who does most of Washington's catching. "He had the same stuff at the start of the season as he had at the end, but it took him a while to get set. He was making his balls too good. The hitter saw too many fat pitches. It may sound strange to say this about a young pitcher, but his control was too good.

"After the boy had been around for a while, he learned to work the corners of the plate," Ferrell continued. "The hitter wasn't getting many down the middle. Sid discovered that a little sidearm stuff was very effective against certain batters and in certain spots. He developed a good change of pace. You've got to have that to win in the big leagues.

Out of Class D

"Remember," the catcher went on, "Hudson made the long jump from class D to the majors. They don't do that very often. Usually a young ball player has to stop over in class A or double-A for a year or two. Of course, it was a break for Hudson that he landed with a club low in the race—a club which could afford to gamble with young players. Although he was losing, we had everything to gain and nothing to lose by sending him back in time after time. He learned the hard way—under big league fire—and he's not apt to forget in a hurry. If we can give him a few runs, I predict he'll be right up among the big winners by the end of September."

The Senators probably helped themselves when they picked up Steve Sundra, formerly with the Yankees. Chase, Masterson and MacFayden should have their share of good days on the mound. Harris signed MacFayden because he figured the right-hander's experience would be useful in the bull pen. However, Danny's face was red yesterday. He went in against the Red Sox and walked the winning run across the plate.

Chapman Given Appointment At Maxwell Field

GREENWICH, Conn., April 16 (AP)—Richard D. Chapman, the national amateur golf champion, is not going to be inducted into the Army today after all.

A few hours after Chapman had been notified yesterday to prepare to report to the induction center at Hartford, the Greenwich Draft Board received a telephone call from the commandant at Maxwell Field, Air Corps training center at Montgomery, Ala., who said the golfer was to be appointed assistant physical director there.

Board Clerk Charles P. Robinson said Chapman, given a temporary deferment until the appointment becomes effective, probably would be commissioned a second lieutenant.

Previously Chapman had applied unsuccessfully for deferment.

Brooklyn Deals

BROOKLYN, April 15 (AP)—The Dodgers have repurchased pitcher Newell Kimball whom they had sent to the St. Louis Cardinals last year in the deal for Joe Medwick.

At the same time the Dodgers announced that pitcher Howard Mills had been returned to the St. Louis Browns. Mills was obtained conditionally during the winter.

Tex Carleton, veteran hurler who pitched a no-hit, no-run game for Brooklyn against the Cincinnati Reds last April, was not in uniform for the opening game with the New York Giants and it was believed the Dodgers intended to dispose of his services also.

Bradley Golfers

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16 (AP)—All the way from Peoria came the Bradley Tech golf team to play Vanderbilt—but when the boys got to the course the opposition wasn't there.

Apparently, Vanderbilt's golfers forgot the date. Bradley boys got on the telephone and let it be known they were ready to start the play.

Posthaste, three Vanderbilters arrived, found the Bradley swingers ready, and able. Bradley won 12½ to 5½.

Wisconsin's Crew Lacks Weight and Experience

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—With about two months training behind them, prospects for the University of Wisconsin's 1941 varsity crew can scarcely be said to be rosy. When Allen Walz, Badger rowing coach serving his first year on the job, took over last fall, he had reason to expect that six members of the 1940 varsity crew would report this year. Losses from illness, transfers and other causes, however, have cut the list of veterans to a single oarsman, Harold Krueger, stroke. Moreover, only one regular member of the 1940 junior varsity crew, Scott Cameron, has returned. The other six varsity candidates include five members of the 1940 freshmen crew and one man, Bud Kaerwer, who is without previous rowing experience.

This will be the lightest Wisconsin crew which has represented the university in the memory of the oldest graduates. Their average weight is only 165 pounds. Naturally, in view of their lack of both weight and experience, little is expected of them. The entire varsity squad numbers only 14 oarsmen.

The Wisconsin rowing schedule is always arranged late in the season. The only races definitely scheduled are one with Marietta College at Madison, May 3, in which both the varsity and freshman crews will participate, and the intercollegiate regatta on the Hudson, June 25. Negotiations are in progress for several races with club crews and the annual freshman races with St. John's and Culver Military academies, in May.

The roster of the Wisconsin varsity crew includes the following men:

First Boat—Tom McKern, bow; Tom Theis, 2; Don Reek, 3; Scott Cameron, 4; Chester Knight, 5; Bud Kaerwer, 6; George Rae, 7; Harold Krueger, stroke; Jud Walstead, coxswain.

Reserves—Bill Binne, Gene Kleinschmidt, Art Slemmons, Jim Yonk, and Andrew Konopka. Konopka is a junior without previous experience; the others are sophomores.

Twin Cities Bid

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 16 (AP)—The Twin Cities, which entered 1,600 teams in the current American Bowling Congress championships here, will make their strongest bid for a five-man event title when Minneapolis and St. Paul's best line-ups take over in the waning pin classic tonight.

Included among the local teams scheduled are the Hamms of St. Paul which back in 1934, hung up a record total of 3,713 and for four consecutive weeks of league competition never rolled less than 3,500. Bill Metcalfe, who has competed in 29 tournaments is the spark plug of the Hamms.

Only one change was made in the high ten standing board during yesterday's bombardment, Henry Zeutzius, Green Bay, Wis., bank clerk, hitting 1,950 to take sixth place in the All-Events. He had 605 in the team event, 656 in the doubles and added 689 in his singles effort.

A total of 2,873 on games of 1,021, 838 and 1,014, by the Virginia Recreations of Long Beach, Calif., was high among the 80 five-man teams which competed on last night's program.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results April 15

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 4, San Francisco 3.
Seattle 13, Oakland 2.
Los Angeles 3, Sacramento 2.
Hollywood 9, Portland 7.

Texas League

Houston 5, Beaumont 1.
San Antonio 11, Shreveport 2.
Tulsa 1, Oklahoma City 1, tie.
Fort Worth 13, Dallas 5.

Southern Association

Atlanta 11, Nashville 7.
Memphis 11, New Orleans 8.
Knoxville 10, Chattanooga 9.
Birmingham at Little Rock, wet grounds.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 15

Syracuse 8, Maryland 1.
V. M. I. 7, Michigan 5.
North Carolina 5, Wake Forest 3.
Washington 6, Hartwick 3.
St. John's (Brooklyn) 9, N. C. State 2.
Northeastern 9, Boston College 0.
Texas 14, Oklahoma 2.
Mississippi State 10, Tulane 0.
Washington and Lee 4, Manhattan 3.
Baltimore Orioles 7, Navy 1.
Catawba 9, Gilford 5.
Fordham 25, L. I. U. 2.
Furman 2, Presbyterian 0.
Indiana 8, Indiana State 3.
Hampden-Sydney 10, William and Mary 6.
Louisiana State 10, Alabama 5.
Newark Bears 4, Rutgers 0.
Notre Dame 17, Chicago 10.
Purdue 8, St. Joseph's (Indiana) 0.
South Carolina 7, Davidson 6.

Perry Displays Ability Winning In Third Round

PINEHURST, N. C., April 16 (AP)—Fred Perry, former international amateur tennis champion, displayed top form yesterday in defeating Frank Rericha of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., 6—2, 6—1, 6—4, in the third round of the Pinehurst professional tournament.

Perry was not forced to extend himself but he gave the gallery a convincing demonstration of his ability as a strokemaker and court general. The youthful Rericha was no match for him.

The closest match was between Joe Whalen of Hollywood, Fla., and John Faunce of Los Angeles. Whalen, the biggest and most powerful of the pros, won, 4—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Richard Skeen of Hollywood, Calif., defeated John Hendrix of Annapolis, Md., 6—2, 6—3, 6—3 and Jan Kozeluh of New York defeated Herman Peterson, the New Yorker, 6—8, 6—3, 6—1, 6—2.

Skeen and Whalen will meet in the semifinals. Kozeluh will meet Walter Senior of Lexington, Ky., for the right to play Perry in the other semifinal. Senior had a bye yesterday.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
New York	1	1	.500
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Washington	0	2	.000
St. Louis	0	0	.000
Detroit	0	0	.000

Results April 15

Boston 7, Washington 6.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 3, New York 1.
Detroit at St. Louis, rain.

College Track

By the Associated Press

Results April 15

Swathmore 80, Drexel Tech 46.
Washington and Lee 68 1-3, William and Mary 27 2-3.

College Golf

By the Associated Press

Results April 15

North Carolina 18, Boston College 0.
Georgia Tech 11, Florida 7.

Patty Berg Has Six Strokes In Lead of Field

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 16 (AP)—Playing a brand of golf which won her the national women's title in 1938, Patty Berg whittled a pair of strokes from women's par at Biltmore Forest Country Club yesterday with a fine 73 that gave her a 36-hole total of 149 and a six-stroke lead at the halfway mark of the third annual Land of the Sky spring invitational golf tournament for women.

The hard-hitting Minneapolis girl bagged a trio of birdies on the front side to make the turn with a 36, two strokes under women's par. An eagle three on the 13th and another birdie on the 14th made her four under going to the 18th tee, where she sliced her drive, trapped her second shot and took a six for an even-par 37 for the nine.

Jean Bauer, defending champion from Providence, R. I., took over second place with a second-day 74 which she coupled with her opening 81 for a 155 aggregate, and Jane Cothran, the 1940 runnerup from Greenville, S. C., and second to Miss Berg as the second round got under way, slipped to a card-inflating 83 and a 163 at the halfway point.

Helen Dettweiler, the Washington (D. C.) pro who finished the first round in third place with an 86, was forced to drop out because of illness.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Chubby Dean, Athletics—Held Yankees to five hits and shut them out until ninth.

Cy Blanton, Phils—Beat Bees with four-hit pitching.

Bill Dietrich, White Sox—Spaced seven hits to subdue Indians.

Frank Pytlak, Red Sox—Started winning rally against Senators with double in ninth inning.

Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Hit three-run homer to provide margin of victory over Pirates.

Johnny Mize, Cardinals—Hit home run and double to bat in three runs against Reds.

Joe Orengo, Giants—His double scored two runs to spark winning rally against Dodgers.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	1	0	1.000
Philadelphia	1	0	1.000
New York	1	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Boston	0	1	.000
Cincinnati	0	1	.000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Brooklyn	0	1	.000

Results April 15

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 7, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 6, Brooklyn 4.
St. Louis 7, Cincinnati 3.

College Tennis

By the Associated Press

Results April 15

Clemson 9, Boston College 0.
Temple 9, Fordham 0.
Duke 7, Loyola (Baltimore) 2.
Michigan 9, Wake Forest 0.
Washington and Lee 4, Manhattan 3.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	453,400
1941 volume to date	38,365,669
1940 volume to date	61,150,628

Stocks Follow Uneven Trend; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Selling in war shares discouraged an effort to rally the stock market today and prices turned down after an early advance.

Declines in major war stocks ranged to more than a point near the final hour, including Bethlehem Steel, which sold at a new 1941 low. A few issues retained minor gains.

Transactions set a pace of about 500,000 shares for a full session.

Improvement in the labor situation, with prospect of imminent reopening of many coal mines in important industrial regions, seemed to lay part of the basis for the rally attempt. Allied losses in the Balkans and North Africa, however, kept trading forces operating cautiously.

Higher most of the time were Republic Steel, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Phelps Dodge, Great Northern preferred, Crucible, Western Union and U. S. Rubber.

Douglas Aircraft, Union Carbide, du Pont, Chrysler and General Motors were among the laggards.

In the curb list, advances in Gulf Oil, American Cyanamid "B" and Seeman Brothers were balanced against losses in Hayden Chemical, McWilliams Dredge and Montgomery Ward A.

Bonds Uneven

The bond market followed an uneven course today with trading light in all departments.

Toward the final hour some long term governments were ahead 1/8 to 1/4 of a point but the majority of corporates were narrow and without important change either way.

International Telephone 5s and Pennsylvania Railroad 3¾s each rose more than a point in moderately lively dealings and fractional advances were posted by Illinois Central 4¾s, Detroit Edison 3½s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s, Southern Railway 4s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

Holding about unchanged to a shade lower were, among others, Great Northern 4s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, Alleghany stamped 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3¼s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New York Central 5s.

Further demand appeared for some Italian issues, including Milan 6½s and Italian Public Utility 7s.

Wools in Boston Being Delivered Against Old Orders

Weekly Wool Review

Wools are being delivered against old orders, as fast as they arrive, chiefly from overseas, but the market otherwise is marking time. Demand from mills is mostly for filling in lots.

Wool men say that there is probably not more than 15,000,000 pounds of wool left in the entire continent of South America, and that the greater part of that is the "tag ends of the 1940 clip, unsuitable for our domestic use." The Australian wool situation is increasingly difficult because of interrupted transportation facilities.

But American wool from the new clip will be on the market within a few weeks now. Consumption is continuing at an all-time high—around 75,000,000 grease-pound equivalent a month.

Mohair is more active, with prices in Texas strengthening. Adult was reported moving at 55 cents and kid mohair as high as 75 cents. In Boston, sales of Texas mohair in original bags are around 55 to 57 cents for adult and 80 to 85 cents for kid mohair.

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—After swinging uneasily over a wide range most of the session, showing a loss of more than a cent at one time, wheat prices steadied today and closed with little net change from yesterday.

Late buying that helped the market's recovery was attributed to previous short sellers and milling interests, possibly reflecting some flour sales to government agencies. Selling was induced by good grain belt rains, uncertainty about the wheat loan program and war news.

Mexico Pays Sugar Firm $400,000 in Settlement

NEW YORK (AP)—A bond retirement notice disclosed that Potrero Sugar Co., which recently reached an agreement with the Mexican Government on its expropriated property in Mexico, received $400,000 in settlement.

Guaranty Trust Co. announced the big American-owned sugar firm had deposited that sum with it for purchase from holders of 7 per cent first mortgage Potrero bonds due Nov. 15, 1947, such of the bonds as they may offer for sale at the lowest prices obtainable, not to exceed the redemption price of 105 per cent of their principal amount and accrued interest.

Bank Would Issue Insurance

NEW YORK—The Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York, established in 1890 and one of the largest savings banks in New York State, announced that its board of trustees has voted to apply for membership in the Savings Bank Life Insurance System as an issuing bank. With 170,000 depositors, the Bank is the thirteenth largest savings bank in the State of New York, and the sixteenth largest in the country.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	48	48	48	Apr15
51¾	45	Acme Steel (4)	2	46	45½	45½	Apr 8
7¾	5¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	25	5½	5¼	5¼	Apr15
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr 4
15⅞	13⅛	Addressog (1)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	Apr14
42½	36	Air Reduct (1a)	3	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ¼
⅝	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	1	½	½	½	Apr 9
5	4¼	Alaska Jun (½)	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr15
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅞	Alleg pf xw	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Apr 9
10⅝	7	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21½	16	Alleghany pr pf	1	18½	18½	18½	Apr10
25⅜	18⅝	Alleg Lud (½g)	5	19	18⅝	19	
11¼	9	Allen Ind (¼g)	4	9	8	8	—1
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	151	150	151	Apr15
11¼	10¼	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	Apr15
14	11¾	Allied Mills (1e)	3	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
7⅝	5⅜	Allied Stores	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
80	73	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73½	73½	Apr10
37	27	Allis-Ch (1½e)	13	27¼	27	27¼	
17¾	14½	Alpha Cem (¼g)	4	15	15	15	Apr10
1¼	1	Amal Leather	5	1	1	1	Apr14
15¼	10	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	Apr12
52	44	Amerada Cp (2)	8	47⅛	47	47⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.30g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅜
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	9	46¼	45¾	46	— ⅜
8¼	6⅛	Am Bank Note	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8¼	5½	Am Bosch	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
38	29⅞	Am Br S (.40g)	9	32	31¾	32	
1¾	1	Am Cable & R	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
95¼	82	Am Can (4)	9	86¾	85½	85½	—1¼
185	175⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	175⅞	175⅞	175⅞	Apr14
31⅜	23⅞	Am Car & Fdy	9	24¾	24	24¼	+ ¼
69	56	Am C & F pf (7)	3	62	61	62	+1
23⅛	18⅜	Am Ch&C (.40g)	2	19	19	19	Apr14
115	107½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108	108	108	M'r 24
121	108	Am Chicle (4a)	4	108	108	108	Apr12
8¾	7	Am Coltyp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	Apr 9
6⅛	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	5	5	5	Apr15
14¼	9½	Am Crys S (½g)	6	12½	12⅜	12⅜	Apr15
17⅜	11⅞	Am Encaus Til	2	11½	11½	11½	Apr15
5	3¾	Am European	2	4⅜	4½	4½	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Am & For Pow	2	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	AmFP $6pf(.30k)	2	12⅛	12	12	+ ⅛
21	14¾	AmFP $7pf(.35k)	3	15	15	15	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2)	9	34	33¼	34	+ ½
4⅛	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
30	29	Am H & L pf (3)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
51	46¼	Am Home (2.40)	8	47⅜	47	47⅜	Apr15
17⅝	11⅞	Am Ice	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅛
22¼	20	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	20½	20½	20½	Apr10
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	3	4	4	4	+ ⅛
13¼	12¼	Am Inv III (1)	7	12½	12½	12½	M'r 27
50	48½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Apr 8
17⅛	11⅞	Am Locomotive	9	12	11½	11¾	— ½
94⅜	81	Am Loco pf (2k)	2	83	82	82	Apr14
13¾	11½	Am M & F (.34g)	8	11⅜	11½	11½	
5¼	2¼	Am M & Metal	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
19½	17	Am Metal (¼g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
3¼	1¼	Am Power & Lt	14	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
46¾	37½	AmP&L$6pf(3k)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
39	32¼	APL $5 pf (2½k)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
7¼	6	Am Rad&S(.15g)	24	6¼	6	6⅛	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.35g)	8	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅛
7	5⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	5	6	6	6	— ⅛
8⅜	7¾	Am Seat (½e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅜
45¼	36¼	Am Sm&R(½g)	13	36⅜	35½	35¾	— ¾
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf (7)	1	144½	144½	144½	+ ½
54	45	Am Snuff (3a)	5	45¼	45	45	Apr14
28½	20⅜	Am Stl F (¼g)	3	20⅜	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	9⅞	Am Stores (¼g)	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Apr15
13½	11⅜	Am Stove (.60g)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Apr15
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Apr15
93	81	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	Apr10
14½	12¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
168¾	156	Am T & T (9)	16	158½	158	158¼	+ ¼
73½	67	Am Tobacco (5)	1	67½	67½	67½	— ½
74¼	67¾	Am Tob B (5)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	
159	147½	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Apr14
7	4⅝	Am Type Fdrs	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	Apr15
7¼	4⅞	Am Water Wks	15	5	4¾	4⅞	
99⅛	89¾	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	90½	90½	90½	Apr14
8⅜	6¼	AmWoolen	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
60⅜	51	Am Wool pf (2k)	2	55	55	55	
8	5¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
54	50	Am Z prpf(1¼k)	1	50	50	50	Apr 8
27¾	22⅛	Anaconda (½g)	35	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
14¼	12	Anchor H (.80e)	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
12½	9	Andes Cop (¼g)	3	9	9	9	— ½
2⅛	1½	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	M'r 31
30	25	Arch-DM (.35g)	2	27½	27½	27½	
111⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110	110	110	Apr15
5½	4½	Armour Ill	21	4½	4½	4½	
58	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	52	52	52	
60	60	Arm Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Feb13
34⅜	27¼	Arm Cork (¼g)	2	27½	27¼	27¼	— ¼
8⅞	7¼	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr15
6¾	4⅜	Artloom (¼g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr10
7⅝	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	80½	80½	80½	Apr 8
99	87	Assd DG2pf 6¾k	1	90	90	90	Apr12
35⅛	30	Associates (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr15
28	18	Atch T&SF (1e)	46	25½	24½	25½	+1
70	60¼	Atch T&SFpf (5)	2	67	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅞
20¼	13½	Atl Coast Line	46	18⅜	17½	18⅜	+1⅜
23¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	—1¼
29	16½	Atl G&W In pf	2	27	26¾	27	
24¼	20¾	Atl Refining (1)	12	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
110¼	107⅞	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	
7⅛	9⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	
49½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	49½	49½	49½	
72¼	63	Atlas Pow (¾g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Apr 4
7	6	Atlas Tack (.15g)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Austin Nichols	2	1¾	1½	1¾	Apr15
5¼	3	Aviation Corp	57	3	2⅞	3	
		B					
19	13½	Bald Loco ct	17	13¾	13⅜	13½	
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
6⅜	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 9
10½	8	Barber As (½e)	5	8	7½	7½	— ½
7½	6½	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8	8	8	Apr 3
9⅝	7⅝	Barnsdall (.15g)	16	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath IrWks(¼g)	13	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅝
31⅜	27½	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
24¾	22	Beat Cream (1a)	8	23	22	23	Apr15
103	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	M'r 10
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	113¼	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	Apr 9
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7½	7½	7½	Apr15
37¾	33	Bendix Av (1g)	16	33⅜	33	33	
20⅞	19¼	Benef I L (.45g)	5	19¾	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
56⅞	55½	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55½	55½	55½	Apr15
32	27	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ¼
89½	71¼	Beth Steel(1½g)	27	72	70¼	72	+ ½
131¾	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122½	122½	
28	24¼	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	25	25	25	Apr15
21¼	17	Black &Dk(1.60)	6	18	18	18	Apr14
10¼	7¼	Blaw-Knox(.15g)	7	7¼	6⅞	7¼	
18⅜	15	Bliss & L (¼g)	2	15⅛	15	15	Apr15
18⅜	13⅛	Boeing Airplane	22	14	13⅜	14	+ ½
35	26¾	Bohn A&B (½g)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
22⅜	18¾	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Apr15
20⅛	18⅝	Borden Co(.30g)	8	19⅛	19	19	
20¼	16½	Borg-Warn .40g	5	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ¼
17⅜	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
4½	3¾	Brew Corp (.10g)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr15
12⅜	9	Bridgeport (¼g)	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
25⅜	19	Briggs Mfg (⅛g)	12	19½	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
41	36½	Briggs & S (¾g)	1	36	36	36	— ½
44½	38¼	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	39	39	39	Apr15
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	8	6	6	6	Apr15
14⅜	11	Bklyn Un Gas	2	11	10¾	11	
30½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	Apr14
23½	20	Bruns-Bal (½g)	2	21⅜	21	21	Apr15
12⅜	9¼	Bucyrus-E (.15g)	8	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
34¼	24⅝	Bullard Co (½g)	3	25½	25½	25½	Apr15
33¾	27½	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	30	29¾	29¾	Apr14
18½	16¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	17¼	17	17	+ ½
53¼	50	Burling pf (2¾)	2	50	50	50	Apr14
8⅜	7¾	Burr Add (.15g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3¾	2½	Bush Terminal	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
5½	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21⅝	19¾	But Bros pf(1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Apr14
4⅜	3⅛	ButteCop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11¾	7⅞	Byers (AM) Co	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Apr15
12	9⅝	Byron Jack (1)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Apr15
		C					
21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	2	19½	19½	19½	Apr10
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	52½	52½	52½	M'r 26
1½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1	1	1	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(¼g)	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
14⅞	11⅜	Camp Wy (.60g)	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	Apr15
13⅜	11⅝	Canada Dry .60)	7	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
4¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
39⅞	35⅞	Cannon Mills ½g	1	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	— ⅜
3¼	2⅜	Capital Adm A	1	2⅜	2½	2½	Apr 8
30½	26	Carpent Stl(½g)	1	26	26	26	— ¼
3½	2¾	Car & Gen (.10)	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
59¼	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	1	44	44	44	— ¾
50¼	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	40⅜	40	40¼	+ ¼
28⅜	20	Celanese (½g)	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ¼
10	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	15	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
22¾	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
2⅝	1¾	Cent Foundry	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	
3	2⅛	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr15
6⅞	4¼	Cent Violetta S	1	4½	4½	4½	Apr12
3½	2½	Century Rib M	1	2⅝	2¾	2¾	Feb26
34⅛	27	Cerro de Pas(2g)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅜	Cert-teed Prod	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
21¼	17¾	Chain Belt (¼g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Apr 9
20⅜	17½	Champ PF (¼g)	1	18	18	18	
18	12½	Checker Cab	1	14½	14½	14½	Apr 3
44⅛	38¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	5	38½	38¼	38⅜	+ ⅛
102½	97¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	Apr14
3	2⅜	Ches Corp	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Apr10
1½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4¼	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	2	3½	3½	3½	
2½	⅛	Chi Great West	7	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	15	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	6½	6½	6½	
67½	60	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	3	113¼	113⅛	113¼	+ ⅛
44½	37⅜	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	38½	38½	38½	Apr14
52½	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	49	49	49	Apr 8
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	Apr 9
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Apr 5
⅛	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Apr 4
9½	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Apr12
13⅜	10¾	Chickasha (½e)	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
2⅞	1½	Childs Co	5	1⅝	1½	1½	
72⅛	59⅛	Chrysler (1½g)	42	59⅝	58⅝	59⅝	+ ½
10¾	8⅞	City I & F (.30g)	6	9	8⅞	8⅞	Apr14
3	2½	City Stores	2	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Apr12
37¾	31¼	Clark Eq (¾g)	5	33	33	33	Apr15
33¾	25	Clev Gr B (.40g)	1	26½	26½	26½	Apr14
35¼	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	6	32	31	32	+ ⅞
34	28½	Cluett P (½g)	7	30½	30¼	30½	Apr15
106	87	Coca-Cola (¾g)	3	91¾	91¼	91¾	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr10
13	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	11	12¼	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	6	103½	103½	103½	Apr 4
30¼	22¾	Collins&A (2¼g)	4	23	22¾	23	Apr15
20	15	Col Fuel&I (½g)	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr12
21¾	17⅜	Colum Br A .45g	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
21	17½	Colum Br B .45g	4	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
4⅞	3⅛	Col G&E (.10g)	38	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
82⅛	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	77	77	77	—1½
6⅞	4½	Colum Pict	1	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	22	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	22	22	22	Apr15
80½	73	Col Carb (1g)	1	73	73	73	Apr14
31	27	Coml Credit (3)	3	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	Apr10
37⅞	32¼	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	32½	32	32	— ½
110	105	ComT cv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	— ½
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼e)	14	10	9⅞	10	
⅜	⅜	Com'th & South	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
61¼	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ¼
30⅛	26½	Com Edis (1.80)	4	26½	26⅜	26½	
¾	⅜	Conde Nast(⅛g)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
18½	15	Congoleum (1)	1	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	Apr15
29⅜	22½	Cons Aircr (2e)	3	25	24⅞	25	
15⅞	11¾	Cons Cig (13⅓e)	1	12	12	12	
11½	5⅞	Cons Cop (½g)	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	20	Cons Edison (2)	78	20	19⅞	20	
107⅜	104	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ⅛
¾	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	Apr14
8	7¼	Cons F pf (¼k)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr14
3⅛	2½	Cons Laundries	5	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	32	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1⅜	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Apr 8
4½	2⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	3⅜	3¼	3¼	Apr15
21	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	17	17	17	Apr12
106⅝	101½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	103	103	103	+ ⅜
15⅞	12½	Container (½g)	7	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
13	7⅝	Cont Bak (A)	9	11¾	11⅜	11¾	+ ¼
1⅛	⅝	Cont Bak (B)	7	⅞	⅞	⅞	
98	79	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	95	95	95	Apr10
40½	35	Cont Can (1g)	16	35⅜	34⅝	34¾	— ⅜
8½	6⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	7	8	8	8	Apr10
39⅝	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	37	37	37	
4½	2⅞	Cont Motors	23	3⅛	3	3	
20½	17⅜	Cont O Del (¼g)	13	19⅜	19	19⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	17	Cont Steel (¼g)	1	17	17	17	Apr10
18⅞	14¼	Cop'weld (.20g)	14	14⅜	14	14¼	— ½
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ¼
47½	44¼	Corn Prods (3)	7	45½	45	45	— ¾
47⅜	37⅜	Coty Inc (¼g)	9	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	
19⅞	13½	Crane Co (.80e)	9	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
19	16½	C of Wheat(1.60)	6	17¼	16⅞	16⅞	Apr15
6¼	4⅜	Crosley Corp	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
27⅝	21¾	Crown C&S(¼g)	4	23	22	23	+ ¾
45½	40	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	Apr 9
15⅜	11¾	Crown Zel (½g)	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	36	39⅜	36	39	+3
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	3	86½	84	86½	+3
5¼	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
5¾	4⅞	Cuban-AS pf

Commerce and Finance

Plan Similar to J. M. Keynes' for Compulsory Savings Offered

Business and Industry

Army, Navy Orders Exceed $207,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Navy orders for propelling machinery for some of the smaller craft in its fast-expanding fleet and for undisclosed types of ordnance equipment boosted last week's defense contracts to $207,747,681.

The preceding week's figure was $77,839,743.

Navy contracts accounted for $122,451,655 of the new total and the Army for $85,296,026.

Propelling Machinery

The largest propelling machinery orders went to the Cleveland diesel engine division of the General Motors Corporation and aggregated $40,915,000. They included: Propelling machinery for 18 submarine chasers at $425,000 a set; diesel-engine driven generators for 50 coastal minesweepers, 90 motor minesweepers and 18 minesweepers of another type at $78,000 each; propelling machinery for 70 motor minesweepers at $126,300 a set; and propelling machinery for 20 minesweepers at $605,000 a set.

In another contract with the Cooper - Bessemer Corporation, Mount Vernon, Ohio, the Navy arranged for propelling machinery for 15 motor minesweepers to cost a total of $1,860,000.

The ordnance contracts amounted to $36,509,368 and were divided among firms in Long Island City, N. Y., Detroit, Milwaukee, and St. Louis.

The Navy continued its signing of agreements for plant expansion, among them being one for $9,606,920 for acquisition and installation of additional equipment at the East Hartford, Conn., plant of the United Aircraft Corporation. At the same time, the Navy enlarged a previous plant expansion contract with the same firm from $14,799,000 to $18,321,080.

The Army's biggest purchase was of cloth to be made into uniforms. Such contracts aggregated about $35,000,000. Included were orders for large quantities of flannel shirting, serge and elastique cloth.

One Large Contract

One ordnance item purchased by the Army accounted for $15,236,000 of its contracts. That was an order for barbette carriages, or mountings for big guns, which was divided between two firms in Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Army agreements for plant expansion, arranged through the Defense Plant Corporation, included one involving $2,500,000 for a plant at Dunkirk, N. Y., to manufacture bullet core steel, and another involving $1,500,000 for a Harrison, N. J., plant to manufacture artillery shells.

The other Army purchases covered an even greater miscellany of items than usual. Among them were:

Calomel, adhesive tape, oil, steel, lumber, nails, camera mounts, surgical instruments, soap, electric hoists, tractor parts, pumps and motors, tires, chairs, cotton webbing, aluminum, insignia, hats, field jackets, cowhide mittens, lighting systems and paraffin wax.

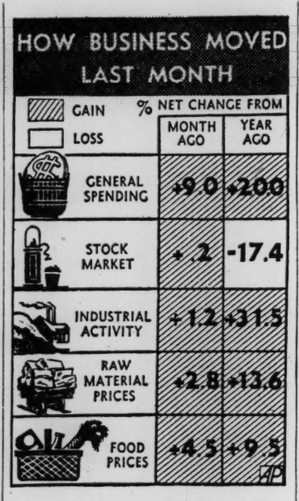
Canadian Road Net for 1940 Up 116 P. C. Over 1939

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Net operating revenue of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar year 1940 was $45,007,411, an increase of $24,152,993 or 116 per cent over 1939, the annual report said. Net revenue available for interest after other income and profit and loss requirements had been met was $33,474,443, or $22,839,419 more than in 1939.

The deficit by which the revenues failed to meet interest on funded debts held by the public and which was met by appropriations by Parliament was $16,965,044. This was $23,130,475 less than in 1939.

In his report S. J. Hungerford, Chairman and President of the Canadian National Railways, said:

"The outlook for 1941 is for further substantial increase in traffic and the directors are hopeful the property will earn its fixed charges and will not require any appropriation by Parliament on deficit account. To accomplish this result the net revenues after payment of operating expenses will need to be in the neighborhood of $63,000,000."



Turkey's Foreign Trade in 1940 Hit Severely by the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1940 Turkey's foreign trade was severely affected by war conditions, according to the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Imports totaling £T68,922,700 were down approximately 42 per cent as compared with 1939 while exports, valued at £T111,446,500 showed a decrease of 12½ per cent. Germany, the first-ranking country in Turkey's foreign trade in 1939, was displaced by Italy in 1940, despite the sharp recession in Turkish-Italian trade during the closing months of the year.

Following are the official statistics for Turkey's import and export trade during 1940 with figures for 1939 shown in parenthesis: Imports; Italy £T11,224,300 (£T10,023,000; Rumania £T10,806,000 (£T2,343,000); United Kingdom, £T9,665,300 (£T7,338,300); Germany £T8,083,300 (£T60,142,100) and United States £T7,446,900 (£T11,686,100). Exports, Italy £T17,951,300 (£T12,753,600); United States £T15,738,740 (£T18,212,490); Rumania £T11,987,200 (£T1,789,400); United Kingdom £T11,550,900 (£T7,301,600); Germany £T9,686,500 (£T47,504,500).

Turkey's trade with the United States in 1941, it is pointed out, was handicapped by the unsatisfactory exchange situation and the disruption of transportation routes.

The trend in Turkish foreign trade toward compensation agreements from clearing agreements, noted in 1939, continued throughout 1940. Most of the agreements provided for part payment in foreign exchange rather than outright exchange of commodities.

Agreements were made or renewed during the year with Sweden, Italy, Greece, Switzerland, Germany, and the United Kingdom.

(Average value of Turkish pound in 1940, 73 cents, U. S.; in 1939, 78 cents.)

Am. Water Works Is Planning To Increase Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—Earle S. Thompson, President of American Water Works & Electric Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting the company plans to ask rate increases for a number of its water works properties to offset increased taxes and operating costs.

The company operates water properties in 21 states and Cuba, serving about 3,425,000 persons, chiefly household users. Among the communities served are Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Wichita, parts of eastern New Jersey and two suburbs of Havana.

Said Mr. Thompson: "With increased taxes and increased operating costs and a fixed price for our service, our problem is not simple and some relief must be obtained.

"One of our large water companies has already made application to the Public Service Commission for an increase in rates and hearings now are being held. We are formulating plans to make similar applications for other of our water works properties."

He asked stockholders to be patient in the matter of dividends until the company is "somewhat further along the road."

Retail Trade Goes Mostly To Independents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the year 1939 independent retail store sales accounted for $31,409,850,000 or 74.7 per cent of the $42,041,790,000 total sales of retail stores in the United States during the year, according to an announcement by Vergil D. Reed, Acting Director of the Census.

Chain stores, the report pointed out, accounted for $9,105,825,000 or 21.7 per cent and other types for the remainder.

More Independents

Independents outnumbered chains 13 to 1, and accounted for 1,624,665 or 92 per cent of all retail stores. There were 123,195 stores classified as chains, or 7 per cent of all stores and 22,495 other types or 1 per cent.

The average annual sales of chain stores amounted to $73,914 compared with $19,333 for the average-sized independent. Of $5,116,583,000 stocks held by retail stores at the end of the year, $4,048,753,000 or 79 per cent was attributable to independents, $876,948,000 or 17 per cent to chains, and $190,882,000 or 4 per cent to other types.

Independents accounted for 74.7 per cent of total sales of retail stores in 1939. This compares with 73.3 per cent for 1935 and 77.6 per cent for 1929. Chain store sales, as a per cent of total sales, on the other hand, increased from 20.3 per cent in 1929 to 23.3 per cent in 1935, and fell again to 21.7 per cent by 1939.

Of the 6,213,890 persons employed in retail trade in 1939, 1,602,937 were proprietors of unincorporated independent stores, 2,803,145 were full-time employees and 519,302 were part-time employees of independents. These employment figures do not include the number of unpaid family members whose service is of considerable importance in measuring the true amount of gainful employment. Chains provided employment for 1,121,476 persons.

Large Pay Roll

Payrolls total $4,529,499,000 for full-time and part-time employees in 1939 for all types of operation, not including compensation of proprietors and firm members. Of this total $3,259,854,000 was paid to employees of independents, $1,090,106,000 to employees of chains and $179,539,000 to employees of other types of operation.

The payroll of independent stores was made up of $3,062,466,000 paid to 2,803,145 full-time employees and $197,388,000 paid to 519,302 part-time employees. Chains paid $981,169,000 to 794,965 full-time and $108,937,000 to 323,409 part-time employees.

Of the total $9,105,825,000 sales in 1939 by chains, $2,832,519,000, or 31 per cent, was by chain grocery or combination stores.

Chain department and variety stores accounted for another $2,042,203,000, or 22 per cent.

On the other hand, of the $31,409,859,000 sales by independents, $4,857,626,000, or 15 per cent, was by independent grocery and combination stores.

Independent motor vehicle dealers' sales alone amounted to $4,679,450,000, or 15 per cent of sales by all independent retail stores. Independent department stores accounted for $2,312,279,000, or 7 per cent, and independent filling stations' sales were $2,495,741,000, or 8 per cent.

Power Consumption 12.5 P. C. Over 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power consumption for the week ended April 12 showed another retreat from the high figures of March and early April but continued to run well ahead of the corresponding period last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The week's outturn of 2,720,790,000 kilowatthours was 2.1 per cent down from the previous week's 2,778,628,000 and 12.5 per cent above last year's 2,417,994,000.

Percentage increases over last year were reported as follows for major geographic areas: New England 14.6, Middle Atlantic 9.3, Central Industrial 16.4, West Central 14.7, Southern States 13.3, Rocky Mountain 10.2, Pacific Coast 8.1.

Lubin Urges 'Dismissal Wage' Fund for After-War Spending

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 16 — A post-war cushion to take care of workers laid off after the peak of the defense program and to guard against a wage-inflation spiral at the moment has been put into effect in Great Britain and is being urged in the United States by Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics. So sweeping and far reaching is the proposal that only actual war was able to bring it to the British, while in the United States the emergency has not reached the point where it is being considered by Congress, though high Administration officials it can be said on good authority, are now discussing it.

In Britain Sir Kingsley Wood, Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer has worked the extraordinary scheme of J. Maynard Keynes for "compulsory saving" into the new income tax law, giving an illustration of the philosophical economist's proposals being put into practical application. Under the program some of the new excess income tax on workers will be set aside in the postal savings banks to be returned to workers after the war.

Affords Fnancial Cushion

This accomplishes three purposes:

1. It stores up a financial "cushion" for the workers after the war, to start peace time life going again;

2. It takes surplus funds off the market, which might otherwise compete for scarce consumer goods, promoting price rises and inflation; and

3. It supplies the government with needed funds for the emergency.

In the increased wages in America, just exemplified by the big 10 cents an hour boost given to steel workers, various editorial voices are sounding warnings against the dangerous price-wage inflation spiral. For this reason the Lubin approach to the same proposal is receiving serious consideration among high Administration officials in Washington today, though the public has so far heard little of it.

The Lubin proposal is different from the Keynes-Wood scheme, though its object is virtually the same. He seeks a "dismissal wage" which will cushion the shock of ultimate peace, and make provision for unemployment which the transition era will inevitably bring.

Defense Dismissal Fund

What he advocates is:

That every defense contract carry a provision for the establishment of a "special defense dismissal fund" from which dismissal wages should be paid to workers who are let out when defense program slackens. The period for which dismissal wages should be paid would vary with the duration of a worker's employment in defense activities.

That all wage adjustments for the emergency period which are the result of changes in the cost of living should be paid for in "Baby Bonds." He would write a provision to this effect into labor contracts. The recipient of these bonds can not borrow against them, so that this would, in effect, cut down on inflationary possibilities. In the World War, purchasers of Liberty Bonds, which could be used as collateral, took them to the banks and borrowed against them, thus increasing the inflationary spiral. The new bonds to be issued by the Treasury will not have the collateral provision for this very reason.

Finally Dr. Lubin urges that provision be made for extending the period of eligibility for unemployment compensation under the Social Security Laws at least 26 weeks. He argues that with the new full employment, various state unemployment compensation laws will get increased income. With people at work, the drain of unemployment compensation will be reduced. Here is a reservoir to help neutralize later unemployment when peace arrives.

Anti-Inflationary Plan

Like the Keynes plan, the Lubin plan is also anti-inflationary in character. Inflation is due in part to price rises caused by the increase of popular purchasing power not accompanied by a rise in the amount of goods. This means that Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones are both competing for the same automobile, and refrigerator, and the price goes up, whereas in normal times, the manufacture of a second automobile or refrigerator would solve the problem. In the defense emergency, capacity production of many consumers' goods may soon be reached.

Little chance is seen here of the Lubin plan taking effect until the point has actually been reached where the limit on production of consumer goods has been reached. For the moment, the unemployed are still being absorbed, and capacity production of non-defense goods has not been attained save in a few instances, such as aluminum, where pots and pans are already feeling the pinch. When a similar situation is reached by other goods (if this happens) danger of inflationary price rises will sharply occur.

One way of meeting the situation is to reduce the public's purchasing power by sluicing off some of its earnings to "dismissal wages" and "compulsory savings" as a cushion to meet the post-war crisis. This also can be used as a cushion to aid post war recovery, and to provide funds for the moment.

Public Utilities and Investment Underwriters Planning Big Issues

NEW YORK (AP)—Public utility managers and investment underwriters are working out details for flotation of nearly $900,000,000 in financing when market and other conditions favor the operations, a survey revealed.

More than 80 per cent of the total was listed as prospective debt refinancing and a substantial portion of the remainder for refinancing preferred stock.

Raising of additional capital for plant improvements and expansion may send the total to around $1,000,000,000 before the end of 1941, it was suggested.

Corporate simplification and revamping of utility systems to conform with SEC requirements under the Holding Company Act were objectives in proposed financing deals as well as reduction of interest charges.

Listed among prospective financing were: American Telephone & Telegraph, $95,000,000; Associated Gas & Electric, $200,000,000; Cities Service Power & Light, $51,000,000; Columbia Gas & Electric, $120,000,000; Alabama Power Co., $97,000,000; United Gas Corp., $75,000,000; Illinois Iowa Power Corp., $97,000,000; Union Electric Power, $15,000,000; Nevada California Electric, $25,000,000; Philadelphia Co., $60,000,000; Louisville Gas & Electric, $25,000,000.

Rigid Conservation Of Manganese Urged

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rigid conservation of manganese, a strategic defense material for which the United States is primarily dependent on imports, was urged by R. R. Sayers, Bureau of Mines Director.

In a report to Secretary Harold Ickes, Mr. Sayers said that stoppage of overseas supplies and drastic depletion of stock piles would force steel manufacturers to turn to expensive substitutes or low-grade domestic ores.

The director recommended that the steel industry consider revised furnace procedures, economies in the use of manganese and possible substitution of alloys containing less manganese than the material now used almost universally.

Mr. Sayers proposed increased use where practicable of silicon—containing spiegeleisen having 20 per cent manganese, and also of a special alloy containing 30 per cent manganese, both of which can be produced from ores in this country. An estimate of the potential tonnage of such alloys, he said, shows enough can be obtained from ores in the Cuyuna district of Minnesota alone to supply the steel industry for a considerable period.

New Trial in Missouri Insurance Case Denied

KANSAS CITY (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court denied a motion for new trial in the $10,000,000 Missouri fire insurance rate case.

The action made effective their order to the 137 insurance companies to pay back about $7,000,000 of impounded funds to holders of policies at the time of the settlement of 1935.

Some $2,900,000 already had been paid to policy holders under a compromise worked out between the companies and R. Emmett O'Malley, former state insurance superintendent.

Mathieson Alkali Works

NEW YORK (AP) — Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc., reported net income for the March quarter of $403,515, or 44 cents a common share, compared with $364,142, or 39 cents a share, in the like period.

Half of U. S. Families Seen Renting Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The greater part of the wealth of the United States is held in real estate and this form of property dwarfs all others by comparison, according to a report by David L. Wickens published in the National Bureau of Economic Research.

In 1930 the study shows that the aggregate value of real estate exceeded $300,000,000,000. The following depression reduced this sum to $200,000,000,000 by 1934.

Realty Vulnerable

The author cites this enormous shrinkage in value of this form of security in pointing out the vulnerability of real estate credits during depressions and the hazard involved in guaranteeing or misusing such loans.

In considering the rental aspect of residental property the report indicates that for at least half of this country's nonfarm families, the provision of satisfactory housing must concern itself with dwellings to be rented rather than with dwellings to be sold for occupancy by their owners. Of 23,200,000 nonfarm families in the United States in 1930, Mr. Wickens say, 12,000,000, or more than one-half, lived in rented homes.

"It may be assumed," he continues, "that, so long as population is concentrated in highly congested urban areas, where property values are high, many American families will continue to rent. Some families prefer not to have the responsibilities of ownership; many are unable to save enough money to make the down payment and the long series of subsequent payments necessary for purchase.

"Moreover, the traditionally high mobility of the American people and the infrequency of zoning laws that tend to protect property values, have made ownership somewhat hazardous, particularly in view of the lack of any organization of the residential market that would assure the ready sale of property.

Low Rents Necessary

Mr. Wickens' figures make it clear that housing be provided at very low rentals if it is to come within the capacity of most families to pay. "Of the 12,000,000 families who lived in rented houses in April, 1930," he says, "more than half (55 per cent) were paying less than $30 per month, and 80 per cent less than $50. A monthly rent as high as $75 was paid by only 2 per cent. The 31 per cent decline in rents during the succeeding four years naturally placed a larger proportion in the lower rent paying groups."

Even at these low levels, rent commonly absorbs a large part of the family budget. "When the rent bill exacts more than about one-fourth or one-fifth of the family income," says the report, "increasing difficulty is encountered in its payment and delinquencies become much more common. For these reasons the predominance of moderate rents is a significant indication of the cost level at which new rental dwellings may be expected to find a sustained market."

New Life Insurance In March Up 5 P. C.

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance written by 39 companies with 82 per cent of the business outstanding increased in March to $646,925,000 from $615,607,000 in March, 1940, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported. This was a gain of 5.1 per cent.

For the first three months the total declined to $1,809,419,000 compared with $1,829,185,000 in the initial quarter of 1940, a loss of 1.1 per cent.

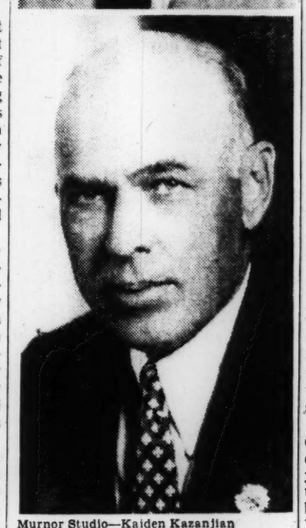
By classification, March insurance compared as fallows with last year:

	1941	1940
Ordinary	$455,226,000	$439,506,000
Industrial	148,978,000	138,545,000
Group	42,721,000	37,556,000

Cerro de Pasco Copper

NEW YORK (AP)—Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp. reported 1940 net profit of $2,691,113, equal to $2.40 a share on its capital stock, compared with $2,544,525, or $2.26 a share, in 1939.

Utility Officials



Murnor Studio—Kaiden Kazanjian

Above: Walter Brown, former attorney of Huntington, W. Va., appointed a Vice-President and general counsel of Western Electric Co. He succeeds T. Brooke Price, who resigned to become general attorney of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Below: Charles J. Whipple of Chicago, named a director of Western Electric.

Skilled Labor Rationing Seen As Possibility

NEW YORK (AP)—The "rationing" of skilled men to certain industries may become necessary unless labor training activities are increased, L. C. Morrow, Editor of "Factory Management & Maintenance," said in that publication.

Mr. Morrow reported the Labor Department had estimated the first $16,000,000,000 of defense spending would provide the equivalent of one year's work for 8,400,000 men, or four year's work for 2,100,000 men.

Mr. Morrow measured this against 1939 data in the manufacturing industries of the nation. The indicated labor equivalent was a full years' work for roughly 7,414,000 men on a 40-hour week basis.

The added defense needs, in other words, would equal about 28 per cent of the total 1939 peacetime wage-earner requirements of the manufacturing industries if spread over a 4-year period.

The article continued:

"Add labor necessary for the additional billions of defense expenditures authorized since the first $16,000,000,000. Add more labor for making the increased normal goods and services demanded by the people receiving the new defense-job purchasing power. Add still more labor to replace the men called from their jobs to be trained in the armed services.

"Then allow a speed-up factor because of Britain's dire need. On top of that place a super speed-up factor to allow for our own possible participation in the war."

The training of workers, Mr. Morrow declared, is a job for which industry must accept the final responsibility.

Pay Rise May Force Higher Steel Prices

NEW YORK (AP) — Wage increases granted to steel workers "may be followed by price advances on some steel products to offset the higher direct and indirect labor costs," Iron Age magazine said in its weekly survey.

"If there are to be price advances," it reported, "products which may be left untouched are rails and tin plate, both of which are hold on long-term arrangements. There have been some price adjustments within the past week, notably on galvanized products, in which the zinc shortage is a factor. Galvanized pipe is up $6 a ton and the extra on galvanized nails has been raised 25 cents per 100 pounds.

"On the basis of last year's earnings, which for the entire industry were about $300,000,000, some of the higher cost producers will barely break even with the added labor costs, while the fully integrated and lower cost producers will show great reduction of profits unless there are compensating price increases.

Outlook Impaired

"While a steel strike has been averted by the wage increases, the outlook of uninterrupted production is impaired by the continuance of the shutdown of bituminous coal mines.

"Ingot production has suffered a setback in the Pittsburgh district as a result of the coke situation. The rate there is off three points to 99 per cent. At Chicago, however, a new high of 102 per cent was attained. Ford steel furnaces will resume at mid-week after the strike at that plant. . . .

"Notwithstanding that some steel companies can take very little additional business for delivery this year and that some are declining to take business for 1942, new bookings are running ahead of the March tonnage, which was a record breaker for many producers.

"In addition to an increasing volume of defense business, which is displacing some commercial steel tonnage, railroad equipment buying has increased sharply, totaling 8,600 cars and 31 locomotives, and tin plate business is running at a rate which is expected to exceed that of last year by 20 per cent.

"It appears that the crest of the demand for fabricated structural steel for defense plants may have been passed, but in all other departments of steel business the volume is unabated or upward. Among new defense projects is an airplane bomber assembly plant at Tulso, Okla., which calls for 26,000 tons of structural steel."

Tighter Control Seen

Iron Age said that tighter Government control over industry, particularly prices, is foreshadowed by the creation of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, which has been invested by President Roosevelt with broader powers than existed under the price administration of the National Defense Advisory Commission, which it supersedes.

The price administration, it added, has ameliorated the situation on scrap contracts by extending the time limit for their completion to May 10 and may be called upon to iron out some disparities in prices as between districts. The British want 75,000 tons of steel scrap for May shipment and may encounter difficulty in getting it because the formula for export prices does not permit high enough offers to compete with domestic mills near seaboard.

The Iron Age scrap composite was unchanged at $19.17.

Mead Corp. Earnings Steady

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio (AP)—The Mead Corp. reported net income of $362,037 for the third four-week period ended March 22. Equal to 41 cents a share on common stock, after provision for preferred dividends, it compared with profit of $357,511, or 40 cents a common share, in the same period last year.

Wright Aeronautical 1940 Net $11.10 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—Wright Aeronautical Corp. and subsidiaries reported 1940 net income jumped to $6,656,284, after provision of $7,098,121 for excess profits taxes, from $3,740,626 in 1939. On a per share basis 1940 profit equalled $11.10 on capital stock, against $6.24 in 1939. Normal 1940 income taxes were figured at $5,590,939, against $874,050 in 1939.

The company, controlled by Curtiss-Wright Corp., had unfilled orders on Dec. 31, 1940, of $393,740,000, compared with $141,130,678 on June 30 and $77,814,500 on Jan. 1, 1940. Plants are in New Jersey.

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$5,000.	Studebaker Corp. conv. deb. 6s/45	103	$300.	$5,150.
5,000.	Interlake Iron conv. deb. 4s/47	97	200.	4,850.
5,000.	Celotex Corp. deb. (ww) 4½s/47	93	225.	4,650.
5,000.	Contl. Gas & Electric deb. "A" 5s/58	97	250.	4,850.
50 shs.	Ohio Edison 7% pfd.	115	350.	5,750.
50 shs.	Celanese Corp. of America 7% prior pfd.	119	350.	5,950.
50 shs.	Southwestern Gas & Electric 5% pfd.	105	250.	5,250.
50 shs.	General Cigar 7% pfd.	127	350.	6,350.
50 shs.	Toledo Edison 6% pfd.	106	300.	5,300.
	Direct yield about 5.20%		$2,575.	$48,100.

Our investment advisory service is conducted without charge as an adjunct to our brokerage business. Mr. Fred H. Jorgensen (Partner in charge of Investments) will be glad to consult with you either personally or by mail concerning your investment problems.

A copy of our recent bulletin "Now—What Investment Policy?" which discusses bonds, preferred and common stocks, will be furnished individual and institutional investors upon receipt of request.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Solved: Great 'Mystery' Of Textile Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The great "textile mystery," which was first posed in a syndicated column written in Washington and published in daily newspapers throughout the country, has been solved. The clues to the "mystery" have been unraveled by Douglas G. Woolf, editor of Textile World, according to an announcement in the current issue of that publication.

In the syndicated column it was stated, "Defense authorities are quietly investigating the strange textile mystery: There is an abundance of cotton. . . . There has been very little increase in the price of the commodity, also there are ample mill facilities. . . . Yet despite all these favorable factors, the output of khakis, denims and drills has not kept pace with demands and prices are steadily climbing skyward. In the private opinion of price-control experts of the defense commission, there is a definite connection between the textile shortage, the mounting price trend and the booming profits; and they infer that this shortage is artificial. . . . That is why Government experts are making a quiet investigation to find out why the industry is not running at capacity."

Clues Recorded

For the purpose of the record, Mr. Woolf has set down just a few of the clues by which this great "textile mystery" may be debunked:

"1. The Army changed the specifications on many of its required cotton cloths and and called for combed-yarn fabrics, of ply yarn. . . . The major part of the industry is equipped to produce single carded yarns and carded-yarn fabrics. In the combed-yarn section there is a shortage of twister spindles, required to produce ply yarns. Also, while there is a surplus of cotton as cotton, there is an actual scarcity of the longer staples.

"2. The Army first requested bids on combed-yarn fabrics in quantities, and for delivery dates, utterly impossible from a practical manufacturing standpoint. . . . Later realizing this fact, the Army included alternate specifications, and is now 'spreading the work' over longer delivery periods. The result was that recent invitations for bids on so-called 'bottleneck' fabrics have been oversubscribed.

"3. The pressure of those early invitations for bids placed a great strain upon textile markets, and particularly upon combed-yarn prices. . . . Market quotations on both yarns and fabrics and knit goods were kept far more within restrained limitations during those early months of pressure, than could have been reasonably expected under the circumstances.

"4. The price advances in March were apparently due to a sudden realization, of commercial buyers, of the tight stock situation and the apparent continuing demand. How much speculative buying contributed to that advance is anyone's guess. If the 'price-control experts of the Defense Commission' have any exact knowledge of the status of stocks in hands beyond mills, no one would welcome that information more than would textile manufacturers.

Activity at Peak

"5. All mills that could go on three shifts have done so. Textile-mill activity in 1940 reached an all-time high. The record for the first two months of 1941 promises an eclipse of that record. The only worry that students of the industry—including this writer—have at present is that we are setting the stage for another production debauch, and eventually another collapse, such as 1937.

"6. The prospect of higher wage minima under the Wage-Hour Act; of increased cost of materials, supplies and equipment; and of incalculable increases in taxes, makes it probable that today's prices on cotton yarns and fabrics, even with the advances in March, are not excessively profitable.

"7. There are many other imponderables in this picture: the competition from other industries for the available skilled workers; the possibility of securing quickly needed equipment to balance a mill's productive status; the ability to provide housing facilities for a third shift, etc.

"8. So far as this writer knows, there has been not the slightest co-ordination of action in the industry to produce an 'artificial shortage' of goods, or an artificial level of 'mounting price trends and booming profits.' On the contrary, the great lack has been one of co-ordination—and through this lack, more than any other, the defense program has suffered."

California Fruit Growers Plan Huge Advertising

LOS ANGELES (AP)—The California Fruit Growers Exchange will place 303,266,000 orange advertisements in American and Canadian newspapers and magazines during its 1941 Valencia advertising campaign, Advertising Manager Russell Z. Eller said.

The advertisements will appear in 256 daily papers in 185 cities and in 2,606 weeklies.

Funds for the campaign are derived from an assessment upon exchange members of seven cents per packed box.

Mass. Bank Elects Officers

At the seventy-seventh annual meeting of the Eliot Savings Bank, Roxbury, Mass., the following were elected: President, Frank D. Littlefield; Vice-Presidents, Alfred P. Emmons, Judge Albert F. Hayden; Clerk, Fred N. Russell; Trustees for three years, Anselm L. Bacon, Stanley G. Chamberlain, William J. Fisher, Laurence K. Hawkins, Albert F. Hayden, Fred N. Russell, Edson B. Smith, and Henry C. Stone.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	4s 54-44	111.30	111.30	111.30
2	3¼s 49-46	110.16	110.16	110.16
1	4¼s 52-47 reg	119.18	119.18	119.18
1	2½s 48	108.12	108.12	108.12
5	2½s 52-50	106.30	106.30	106.30
1	3s 55-51	111.20	111.20	111.20
2	2½s 54-52	102.30	102.30	102.30
1	2½s 60-55	110	110	110
1	2¾s 59-56	109.10	109.10	109.10

New York City Bonds

30	3s 80	101¼	100¼	101¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
13	Alleghany cv 5s 44	94	93½	93½
2	Alleghany cv 5s 49	80⅞	80¾	80⅞
4	Alleghany 5s 50 st	55	54¾	54¾
1	Allied Strs 4½s 51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
5	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
20	Am & For P 5s 2030	56	55½	55½
4	AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
16	Am T & T 5½s 43	102⅜	102⅝	102⅝
3	Am T&T 3¼s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅞	106¾	106¾
1	Am WW&E 6s 75	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Arm Del 4s 55	105⅝	105½	105⅝
7	AT&SF 4s 95	108¼	107¾	108¼
19	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89½	89½	89½
1	AT&SF 4s 1905-55	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	AT&SF 4½s 48	104½	104¼	104½
7	Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	A C Line 1st 4s 52	78	78	78
21	A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65¼	65¼
4	A C Line 5s 45	85½	85¼	85¼
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	33½	33½
2	Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	32	32	32
8	Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	95	95	95
9	B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	67½	67¼	67¼
21	B&O 95 st A	36⅜	35½	35½
6	B&O 95 st C	40	39½	39½
15	B&O 2000 st D	35⅜	34½	34½
14	B&O 96 st	35¾	34½	34½
258	B&O cv 60 st	25½	25	25
5	B&O 4s 48	67½	67¼	67½
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	57	57	57
12	B&OS W 50 st	48	47¾	48
1	Bang&Ar cv 4½s 51 st	47	47	47
9	Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4	Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	131	131	131
1	BeneIndLoan 2¼s 50	98½	98½	98½
17	Beth Stl 5½s 52	105⅜	105½	105⅜
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
6	Beth Stl 3s 60	100¼	100¼	100¼
20	Boston&Me 4½s 70	25½	25½	25¼
5	Boston&Me 4s 60	72¼	72	72
1	Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	16	16	16
4	Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109½	109½	109½
1	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	105½	105½	105½
11	Bu R&P 57 st	43⅞	43	43
3	Bur CR&No 5s 34 ct	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
13	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	75	74⅞	75
5	Can Nat Ry 5s 70	101	101	101
2	Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
8	Can Nor 6½s 46	106¾	106¾	106¾
20	Can Pac 5s 44	102¾	102⅝	102¾
6	Can Pac 5s 54	75¾	75½	75¾
2	Can Pac 4½s 46	83	83	83
4	Can Pac 4½s 60	71	71	71
1	Cen of Ga 5s 59C	3½	3½	3½
2	Cen New Eng 4s 61	60½	60½	60½
34	Cen Pac 5s 60	51	50½	50½
1	Cen Pac 1st-4s- 49	72	72	72
3	C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¾	103⅝	103⅜
1	Chi & Alton 3s 49	15	14¾	15
4	CB&Q 4½s 77	75	75	75
4	CB&Q gen 4s 58	85	85	85
11	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93	92⅞	92⅞
8	Ch Gt West 4s 88	67¼	67	67¼
5	Chi Ind&L 6s 62	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
52	CMSP&Pac 5s 75	8⅜	8	8⅛
66	CMSP&P ap 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
6	CMSP 4½s 89C	36½	36½	36½
36	CM&StP gen 4s 89	36	36	36
4	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	17⅜	17¼	17¾
1	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	15	15	15
14	Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	14½	14½	14½
3	Chi & NW 4s '87	22½	22½	22½
1	CRI & P 4½s '52A	11¼	11¼	11¼
10	CRI & P cv 4½s '60	1¾	1⅝	1¾
21	CRI & P rg 4s '34	10⅜	10	10⅛
2	CP Rte &SE rfg 5s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
5	Ch Un Sta 2¼s. 63	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
1	Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	94	94	94
5	Cin Gas & E 3½s '67	109½	109⅜	109⅜
3	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	CCC&StL 4½s '77	56	55¾	55¾
3	Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
3	Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	69¼	69¼	69
1	Col F & I 5s '70	79½	79½	79½
7	Col & So 4½s '80	21	20⅝	21
5	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Columbia G 5s 1961	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	ColoSo Oh El 3½s '70	104¼	105⅜	105⅜
7	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109¼	108¾	108¾
3	Comwlt Ed cv 3½s '58	111½	111	111½
8	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅜	106	106⅛
10	Con Edis 3½s '56	105	105	105
9	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104⅜	104¼	104¼
5	Consum Pow 4½s '	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
12	Consum Pow 3½s '65	107	107	107
28	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¾	105¾	105¾
8	Crucible Stl 3¼s '55	94¼	93½	93½
1	Cuba R R 5s '52	18½	18½	18½
1	Curtis Pub 3s '55	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Dayton P&L 3s '70	103⅞	103⅜	103⅜
11	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	50¾	50½	50⅝
4	Del P&L 4½s '69	108	108	108
2	D & R G 4s '36	11	11	11
3	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
11	D & R G West 5s '78	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
19	Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
3	Det Ed 3s '70	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
18	Erie rfg 5s '67	22¼	22	22
10	Erie rfg 5s '75	22¼	22¼	22¼
4	Erie 1st 4s '96	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
18	Erie gen lien 4s '96	49	49	49
10	Erie cv 4s '53 A	43¼	43¼	43¼
10	Erie cv 4s '53 B	43¼	43¼	43¼
1	Erie & Jer 6s '55	87	87	87
1	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
6	Fla E Cst 5s 74	10⅛	10	10⅛
3	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	88	87½	87½
12	Goodrich 4½s 56	105¼	106⅛	106¼
5	Goth Silk Ho 6s 46 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	76	75	76
104¾	104¾	104¾		
2	Gt Nor 5s 73	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
4	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	93	93	93
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
6	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102⅝	102½	102⅝
17	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97½	97¼	97¼
8	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	83⅜	83	83
8	Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	41	41	41
5	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	104¼	104⅛	104¼
10	Gulf St Util 3½s 69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
11	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛
3	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
2	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	100¾	100¾	100¾
18	Ill Cen 4s 52	43	42⅞	43
9	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	42½	42¼	42¼
24	Ill Cen 3¾s 66	41½	41	41
3	Ill Cen 5s 55	50¼	50¼	50¼
18	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	45¼	45	45
8	IC&CHL&NO 4½s 63	42½	42	42⅛
1	Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	74½	74½	74½
15	Inland Stl 3s 61	103	102⅞	103
4	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	98¼	98¼	98¼
1	Int Gt Nor adj 6s 52	11¼	11¼	11¼
7	Int Gt Nor 5½s 56C	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
12	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	46¼	45¾	44¼
28	Int T&T 4½s '52	41¼	40½	41
44	Int T&T 5s '55	43½	42¼	43½
5	KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	40¾	40¾	40¾
1	K C Term 4s '60	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s '53	58¼	58¼	58¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	58	58	58
1	Leh & N Eng 4s '65A	95	95	95
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54A	67½	67½	67½
13	Leh Val 4½s 2003	28½	28	28
21	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	26½	26⅛	26½
6	Leh Val 4s 2003 st reg	23½	23½	23½
1	Liggett & M 5s '51	124	124	124
4	Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	96	96	96
1	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
3	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	103	103	103
1	Lou&N 4½s 2003	98	98	98
6	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87¾	87¾	87¾
5	Manati Sug 4s '57	33½	33¼	33½
1	Marion St Shov 6s '47	93	93	93
10	McKess&Rob 5½s '50	109⅜	109	109
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	110½	110½	110½
3	Mich Cen 3½s '52	97½	97½	97½
1	Mich Cen 4½s '79	67½	67½	67½
8	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
35	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	26	25¾	26
6	M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	9⅜	9¼	9¼
3	M-K-T 4½s 78	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝
6	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34	33½	33½
10	M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	22½	22⅛	22⅛
14	Mo Pac 5s 65 A	22	21¾	22
40	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
5	Mo Pac 5s 78 G	22¼	22¼	22¼
10	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	22½	22½	22½
10	Mo Pac 5s 81 I	22	22	22
2	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2	17⅛	17⅛
6	Mohawk & Mal 4s 91	55	55	55
1	MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	112½	112½	112½
12	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	105¼	105	105
8	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
11	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41	40½	40⅝
2	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	103	103	103
2	Natl Steel 3s 65	101½	101½	101½
1	N Eng RR 5½s 45	54	54	54
2	N O Gt Nor 5s 83	75¼	75¼	75¼
6	N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¼	106	106¼
9	N Orl&NE 4½s 52	71½	71½	71½
5	NO Tex&M 5½s 54	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
5	NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	36¼	36¼	36¼
2	NO Tex&M 5s 54B	38¼	38¼	38¼
3	NY&Greenwd L5s46	45	45	45
26	NYC rfg 5s 2013	63¾	63½	63½
65	NYC 4½s 2013A	57¾	57	57
2	NYC cv 3½s 52	62	62	62
5	NYC&HR 4s 42	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
11	NYC&HR 3½s 97	85¼	85¼	85¼
3	NYC&HR 3½s 97 reg	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
1	NYC La Ch 3½s 98	67½	67½	67½
1	NYC Lin G 5½s 98	62½	62½	62½
10	NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	71½	71	71
10	NYChi&StL 4½s 78	60½	60¼	60¼
8	NY Dock cv 5s 47	64⅜	64¼	64⅜
1	NY Gas Ht&P 5s 48	121	121	121
5	NYL&WCoal5½s42	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
22	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	25½	25⅛	25⅛
1	NYNH&H clt 6s 40	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
22	NYNH&H 4½s 67	24¾	24	24
2	NY Tst 4s 67	108½	108½	108½
2	NY Trap R 6s 46 st	100¼	100¼	100¼
19	NY W&Bsot 4½s 46	3½	3½	3½
10	Norfolk&Sou 5s 41 ct	90½	90½	90½
2	Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	18	18	18
4	Norf Sou 5s 61A	18	18	18
29	Norf Sou 5s 61 rgn ct	18	18	18
5	Nor Am Co 4s 59	105⅛	105	105
5	Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	Nor Am Co 3½s 49	106	106	106
25	Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¾	65½	65¾
2	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58¾	58¾	58¾
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¼	52¾	52¾
11	Nor Pac 4s 97	79½	78¾	78¾
1	Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43¾	43½
2	Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	109¾	109¾	109¾
1	Ohio Conn Ry 4s 43	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Ohio Ed 4s 65	107½	107½	107½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
13	Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	OreRR & Nac 4s 46	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2	Ore Sh Line 5s 46	113½	113½	113½
1	Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1	Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	106½	106½	106½
3	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	84⅝	84½	84½
8	Pac Gas & El 3¼s 66	108½	108½	108½
4	Pac G & E 3¾s 61	110⅝	110½	110½
5	Pac Gas & El 4s 64	112½	112½	112½
10	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	83½	83½	83½
22	Pen Ch&Det 4½s77	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
2	Pen P&LL 3½s 69	108	108	108
2	Pen RR gen 5s 68	113	113	113
6	Pen RR gen 4½s 65	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
19	Pen RR 4½s deb 70	96⅜	95⅞	96⅜
2	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	102½	102⅛	102⅛
5	Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	Pen RR 4s 48	111⅝	111½	111½
24	Pen RR 3¾s 70	96¼	95⅞	95¾
24	Pen RR 3½s 52	89¾	89¼	89½
7	Pere Marq 5s 56	77½	77½	77½
13	Phila Co 5s 55	106⅝	106½	106⅝
3	Phil Elec 3½s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
33	Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	5½	5⅛	5⅛
8	Ph Read C&I 5s 73	119½	119⅜	119½
5	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	PCC & SL 5s 75 B	110½	110½	110½
7	PCC & St L 4½s 77	103⅛	103	103
1	Pitt Cleel 4½s 50	100	100	100
20	Portl Gen El 5s '50	81⅞	80⅝	80⅝
2	Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95½	95½	95½
1	Purity Bak 5s '48	105½	105½	105½
25	Un Pac 3½s '80	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	Un Pac 3½s '71	96½	96⅛	96½
5	Un Pac 3½s '70	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
3	Unit Bis Am 3½s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
2	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	66	66	66
29	Unit Drug 5s '53	85¼	85¼	85
2	Unit P&L 5s 44	104¼	104¼	104¼
2	Va El&Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s	107½	107½	107½
2	Wabash rfg 5½s 75	107½	107½	107½
14	Wabash 1st 5s 39	55½	55½	55½
2	Wabash 5s 76 B	11½	11½	11½
1	Wabash 4½s 78 C	11	11	11
7	Walwrth 4s 55	82	81¾	82
7	Warner Bros 6s 48	95	95	95
2	West Penn P 5s 63 E	113	113	113
1	West Pen P 3½s 66	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
36	Westn Md 5½s 77 A	103	102¾	102¾
10	Westn Md 4s 52	93¼	93	93
7	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	22	21¾	22
6	Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	21¾	21½	21¾
10	Western Un 5s 51	81½	81¼	81⅜
1	Western Un 5s 60	81	81	81
3	Western Un 4½s 50	76¾	76¾	76¾
6	Wis Cen 4s 49	32¼	32¼	32¼
1	Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109	109	109
10	Young S&T cv 4s 48	102	102	102
5	Young S&T 3¼s	96½	96¼	96¼

Foreign Bonds

16	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	59⅞	59½	59½
5	Argentine 4½s '48	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
7	Australia 5s '55	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
2	Australia 5s '57	57¾	58¾	57¾
11	Australia 4½s '56	49⅞	49	49
7	Belgium 6s '55	68	68	68
13	Brazil 8s '41	19¼	19	19⅛
5	Brazil 6½s '26-'57	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
11	Brazil 6½s '27-'57	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
10	Buen A 4½s '77	16	16	16
5	Bulgaria 7½s '68	7½	7½	7½
6	Canada 5s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Canada 4s '60	92½	92¼	92½
9	Canada 3¼s '61	84	83⅞	84
18	Canada 2¾s '44	95⅛	95	95⅛
1	Chile MtgBw6s'62asd	9½	9½	9½
1	Chile 6s '60 asd	10¼	10¼	10¼
2	Chile 6s 61 Jan	11¾	11¾	11¾
5	Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	10½	10½	10½
4	Chile 6s Sept Atsd	10½	10½	10½
1	Colomb 6s 61 Oct	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
2	Copen 4½s 53 wd	24½	24½	24½
1	Denmark 5½s 55	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
2	Denmark 4½s 62	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜
2	French 7½s 41	91½	91½	91½
1	French 7½s 41wd	92	92	92
18	Ger Gov 5½s 65	9½	9¼	9½
4	GerGovt 5½s 65 unst	6¾	6¾	6¾
28	xin Gov Govt 5½s 49	11¾	11⅜	11¾
1	GtConElPJap 6½s 50	65	65	65
1	Ital Pub Util 7s 52	25	25	25
5	Italy 7s 1951	35	35	35
1	Japan 6½s 54	60¼	60¼	60¼
10	Mex 4s 04 asd 54	5¾	5¾	5¾
8	Mex 10 4s asd 45	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
8	Milan City 6½s 52	25	24½	25
2	N Sou Wales 5s 58	63¾	63¾	63¾
2	Norway 4½s 65 wd	38½	38½	38½
7	Orient Dev 6s 53	40⅛	40	40
5	Orient Dev 5½s 58	38¼	38¼	38¼
4	Panama 5s 63 A	87¼	87	87
6	Pan 5s 63A st asd ct	75¾	75½	75½
43	Peru 7st 6s 60	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
4	Per 2nd 6s 1961	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
30	Queensld 7s 41	95	94	95
9	Queensld 6s 47	65	64¾	65
7	Rio de Jan 6½s '53	67⅜	63¾	67⅜
8	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	38½	38½	38½
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '68	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜
5	Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
1	Rome 6½s '52	25	25	25
2	Sao Paulo St 6s '68	16½	16½	16½
2	Silesia Pro Ue 6s '58	41	40½	41
7	Tokyo City 5½s 61	42½	42½	42½
1	Tokyo City 5s '52	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
24	Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	41	40	41
2	Vienna City 6s '52	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 3,566,000; previous day, 7,334,500; ewek ago, 9,570,500; year ago, 5,082,600; two years ago, 4,272,400; Jan. 1 to date, 687,153,625; year ago, 510,837,050; two years ago, 551,624,500.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
North Amer Car Corp				
$6 1st pf "A"	$1.50	.. May	1	Apr. 21
Do $6 1pf "B"	$1.50	.. May	1	Apr. 21
Pacif Portland Cement Co 6½% pf	$1	.. Apr.	29	Apr. 25
Westmoreland Wat Co $6 pf	$2.25	.. May	1	Apr. 18

Increased

Montgom Tr (Norristown, Pa)	25c	S	Apr.	15 Apr. 9

Irregular

Gisholt Mach Co	25c	.. Apr.	30	Apr. 16
Halle Bros Co	35c	.. Apr.	30	Apr. 25
Isl Mt Mines Co Ltd	8c	.. May	15	Apr. 30
NwBdfRayonCpA	75c	.. June	2	May 22
1061 Rosemt Ave Bldg Corp, vtc	$1.10	.. Apr.	3	Mar. 19
Wisc Pub Serv Cp	15c	.. May	1	Apr. 15

Initial

Chesap-Cambp Cp	37½c

Curfew Shall Ring Tonight: Nazis Employ Ancient Device

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—In Norway the curfew has been revived in some districts where sabotage against the German occupation has been discovered, thus dispersing early any assemblies of men at inns of taverns where conspiracy is likely to be hatched.

A curfew edict was issued by William the Conqueror with a view to preventing uprisings in England following the Norman Conquest of 1066, a bulletin from the National Geographic recalls. Its use has extended far beyond the borders of European countries where it was once a general practice.

In Shanghai, a hostess has often been embarrassed by the necessity of putting up for the night guests who failed to depart in time; and the curfew there has proved highly profitable to the hotels and night clubs where the hilarity produce a costly disregard of the law.

In Addis Ababa, Emperor Haile Selassie had the curfew sounded on the bugle at eight o'clock, the Society's bulletin adds. Foreigners were exempt and their servants could obtain permits to return home later, but for the most part the Ethiopian capital was silent after eight o'clock, save for the dogs and hyenas.

Edinburgh Incident

Until the installation of modern sewage and trash collection systems, Edinburgh's enforcement was most effective. At ten o'clock the taverns and clubs would disgorge their home-rushing crowds for, with the constabulary cry throughout the city of "Gardy-loo" (gardez l'eau — beware of the water), down poured the trash and garbage into the street from hundreds of tenement windows.

This custom proved most embarrassing to Boswell upon the visit to the captious Samuel Johnson, whom he wished to impress favorably with the Scotch Capital. Complained Boswell, "I could not prevent his being assailed by the evening effluvia of Edinburg."

The curfew long continued in parts of England as a tradition, or because of old corporate by-laws, or to comply with some endowment. Lincoln's Inn nightly rang the curfew on an old bell brought from Cadiz in 1596 by the Earl of Essex.

The curfew in early times aided an inadequate policing system, incapable of coping with nightly marauders; anyone out after the curfew was subject to arrest without the necessity of proving criminal intent. It should be noted that England then had no "night life"; dinner was served at noon, and London plays were presented in the afternoon.

Various Uses

When clocks were few and darkened sundials had ceased to function, the curfew was a means of announcing the time, summoning men home from taverns or the village green. It also regulated the closing of the gates of walled town, as well as college gates, and shops.

Similar alarms were sounded in the morning, at four o'clock or later, to arouse workers. Such practice had early originated in monastic communities and town criers later assumed the task of announcing the time.

The ringing of the curfew was a common practice in the United States during the latter part of the 19th century. In as many as 3,000 communities, children were generally compelled to be within doors at eight o'clock in winter, or nine o'clock in summer. This was provided for by city ordinance and even by State law.

In some towns a decided decrease in juvenile delinquency was reported to have resulted from the institution of the curfew. The prewar South also had a curfew law for slaves.

"Curfew" comes from the old French meaning "cover fire," one of the final household activities before retiring. The practice was considered necessary for fire prevention at a time when wood was more widely used in home construction. An early metal fire-smothering utensil was called a "curfew."

Exchange Head's Army Pay $21 a Month; Was $950 a Week

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—William McChesney Martin, 34-year-old president of the New York Stock Exchange, went into the army today with the observation that he believed the United States would enter the war.

The man who has headed the nation's foremost securities market for three years reported for examination under the Selective Service Act, quitting his $48,000-a-year post in Wall Street for a private's pay of $21 a month, and passed the required tests.

Whether he gets his job back, he said, "all depends on how long this war will go on."

"Do you think we'll get into the war?" he was asked.

"Yes, I think so," he replied, adding: "I haven't any information. It is just my opinion."

"Did you leave any recommendations with the Stock Exchange before you left?"

"Yes—I left a list of recommendations for making dough; but I don't know if those recommendations will make dough or not. They are my personal opinion."

Mr. Martin, a tall man weighing 170, went by subway from the Yale Club, where he stays, to the Army Induction Center. He told a clerk at the Induction Center he was a Yale graduate, class of 1928, the son of William McChesney Martin, Sr., who retired March 1 as head of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

He said he earned $950 a week, was single, and had no dependents.

Consul Offers French Bases

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16 (AP)—The United States Government was offered the use of all French naval and military bases in North and West Africa and Indo-China in a telegram French Vice-Consul Paul Bibily sent to President Roosevelt last night.

Mr. Bibily, who asserted he is the only legal representative of the French Republic in this country, made the offer on what he regarded as similar ground to that which the Danish Minister, Henrik de Kauffmann, gave the United States access to naval and air bases in Greenland last week.

Contending the Vichy Government headed by Marshal Pétain is a self-appointed "puppet state" controlled by the Germans, Mr. Bibily argued that Vichy has no authority to speak or act for the French people or Republic.

His telegram said: "Considering that someone must speak right now for helpless continental France, and in view of the extreme gravity of the present hour and absolute necessity of keeping mastery of the Mediterranean, Near East and Far East, . . . Noting also the precedent established in the Greenland case, I offer to the United States absolute disposal of all North and West Africa and Indo-China bases. . . .

"I am certain the French Empire, Free French forces, and chained French people at home . . . will enthusiastically welcome and answer any call made by the United States, notwithstanding the Pétains, Weygands, and Darlans."

Mr. Bibily says he is the only French diplomatic officer in the United States who has refused to give up the post to which he was appointed by the Republic. He said Marshal Pétain had asked his resignation but that he had refused.

King Off to See President

OTTAWA, April 16 (AP)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King left Ottawa yesterday for Washington and what observers said would be "momentous" conversations with President Roosevelt.

Mr. King said his visit was in response to a personal invitation from the President, his acquaintance of many years.

While Mr. King declined to indicate what subjects might be discussed, informed sources said they would include further co-operation between Canada and the United States, and possibly Canadian-American exchange difficulties and the projected Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway.

Mr. King's private railroad car was provisioned for a week's trip. It was understood that he would go first to Washington and possibly join the President in Warm Springs, Ga., if Mr. Roosevelt spends the week end there.

Before he left, he conferred with J. Pierrepont Moffat, United States Minister to Canada. Included in Mr. King's party were his secretary, E. J. Handy, and John Nicol, his personal messenger.

Windsors to Visit Miami Again, Duke to Confer With Financial Aids

PALM BEACH, Fla., April 16 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor, now Royal Governor of the Bahama Islands, plans to come here Friday for conferences with his financial representatives.

He will be accompanied by his American-born Duchess. It will be their second visit to the United States since the Duke gave up the British throne to marry her.

Capt. Alistair Mackintosh, who announced the planned visit, said the Duke would confer with his financial adviser, Sir Edward Peacock, a Governor of the Bank of England and a member of the British Purchasing Commission.

Maj. Gray Phillips, the Duke's Comptroller, also will come here from Washington for a conference with the Duke, Captain Mackintosh said.

There was some disappointment in the winter society colony of this swank resort when the word went around that no formal entertainment is planned for the royal couple. Captain Mackintosh said any social activity for the pair would be restricted to small dinners with only the Windsors and a few of their friends present.

They plan to arrive in Miami at 8 a. m. Friday on the SS. Berkshire, and later motor here.

There were some reports in Palm Beach that they might stay at the palatial home of Joseph R. Davies, former U. S. Ambassador to Russia and Belgium. The Davies home is considered one of the showplaces of Florida.

Standard Oil Dispute Rises; La Paz Touchy

LA PAZ, Bolivia, April 16 (AP)—Troops patrol the streets of this Capital nightly because of threats by opponents of President Penaranda's moves to settle a five-year-old dispute over seizure of Standard Oil Company properties.

The familiar charge of "Yankee imperialism" has been raised in the House of Deputies' bitter debates, which many observers say are being stirred by the sizable German colony here.

But Foreign Minister Dr. Albert Ostria Gutierrez, in an interview, exonerated the United States Department of any "imperialistic" pressure to force a settlement with the Standard Oil Company.

President Penaranda has proposed in a campaign to clear Bolivia's honor and credit that the Government agree to recognize the company's claim to reimbursement for termination of its concession after alleged irregularities.

Standard says it lost a $17,000,000 to $22,000,000 investment when the properties were seized after the first Gran Chaco War.

Dr. Gutierrez said Secretary of State Cordell Hull proposed a formula for arbitration of the claims in a friendly letter after Boliva recently sought to obtain loans from the United States Import-Export Bank.

"If Boliva does not press its requests for loans, then Mr. Hull does not ask action on Standard," the Foreign Minister said by way of reply to Congressmen's charges of American interference.

Dr. Gutierrez, without mentioning specifically the alleged German influence on the debate in the House of Deputies, observed:

"The debate in Congress makes it appear more Bolivians are unfriendly to your country than actually are. It is the Government's opinion, however, that Yankee imperialism ended in 1933."

Mexico Tells Plant To Resume Smelting

MEXICO CITY, D. F., April 16 (AP)—The Federal Labor Board, in a ruling against the American Smelting & Refining Company, has ordered the reopening of the company's Matehuala plant in the State of San Luis Potosi.

The plant was closed last July after the company claimed ore in the Matehuala district insufficient for profitable operations. It sought the Labor Board's permission to transfer machinery to another place, whereupon its employees went on strike. The company then declared its collective labor contract broken and closed the plant.

The Labor Board ordered the company to reinstate 800 men to their previous posts and pay them wages from the time the plant was closed until it is reopened, estimated to total 1,000,000 pesos ($205,000).

It allowed the company 48 hours to reopen the plant and 30 days for employees to return.

Chemical Plant Shut

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16 (AP)—The Monsanto Chemical Company's plant at Monsanto, Ill., which supplies chemicals essential to national defense, was shut down today by a strike of the American Federation of Labor Chemical Workers Union, which is demanding increased wages and a closed shop.

The plant produces sulphuric acid used in the processing of steel, auminum, and alloys; Chlorine used in the manufacture of munitions, and other industrial chemicals.

Some of its products go to the British Purchasing Commission.

The Union, recognized by the Company as the bargaining agent for production workers, has a membership of 650 of the 900 men employed at the plant.

Negotiations had been in progress since March 25 on renewal of a contract which expired at midnight. The Union had asked a closed-shop agreement and wage increases of 10 cents an hour. Present scales vary from 65 cents to $1.25 an hour.

The Company rejected the closed-shop demand but offered to increase wages 2½ cents an hour now and another 2½ cents in six months.

Liberty Song Sought In National Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A Nation-wide competition for a popular music selection on the theme of safeguarding American liberty by aiding the embattled democracies, offering more than $600 in cash and other prizes, was announced April 16 by the National Women's Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, of 8 West Fortieth Street.

The contest, which closes June 2, will reward first prize winner with $300, second, with $200, third, $100, and in addition several radios will be awarded.

No Democrat 'Dollar' Men

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 16

Either with sadness or with satisfaction—it wasn't possible to determine which—President Roosevelt reports that there isn't a Democratic name in the whole long list of dollar-a-year men serving the Government in the defense program.

Before the list was published recently by the Office of Production Management, William S. Knudsen, Director, showed it to the President, and Mr. Roosevelt looked it over carefully.

Couldn't you find a Democrat rich enough to take a dollar-a-year job, he asked Mr. Knudsen.

"I searched the country," the President said Mr. Knudsen told him, "and I couldn't find a one."

When correspondents asked Mr. Roosevelt whether Harry L. Hopkins, as supervisor of the lend-lease operations, would be formally a Government employee and receive a salary, the President said, "No," and with a shake of the head added: "He's a Democrat."

U. S. Short Wave Radiocasters Appoint Co-ordinator of News

News in Radio

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Careful voluntary guardianship of the news sent by short waves from the United States to the rest of the world has been undertaken by American short wave interests.

This is the effect of the action taken on Monday when Stanley P. Richardson, a veteran foreign correspondent, was appointed International Broadcasting Co-ordinator for six leading companies in the short wave radiocasting field. Mr. Richardson resigned his post as Executive Assistant to Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, in order to accept the appointment.

The announcement of Mr. Richardson's appointment was made by a committee representing the National Broadcasting Company, the Columbia Broadcasting System, the General Electric Company, the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Crosley Corporation.

Saw Need of Control

Mr. Richardson's appointment grew out of the determination of the Nation's chief short wave radiocasters to make more effective use of their facilities. According to a picture drawn from reliable sources the radiocasters sat in their offices in a dozen leading short wave stations determining what and what not to radiocast from a constant stream of news. The radiocasters, lacking the Government's valuable sources of information, have had to make decisions hourly and often with misgivings. Many of them took their cues from the newspapers on what types of information to stress or ignore.

But that was not enough. Underneath was the feeling of the radiocasters that despite their precautions, and due to their ignorance, fatal mistakes might be made. Mistakes involving the Government in a political crisis ahead of its own desire. In a crisis such as this the Government even might have been forced to take over short wave radiocasting facilities in order to have control over what is said. Rather than Government control the short wave radiocasters voluntarily preferred to police themselves. The appointment of Mr. Richardson was the result.

The task of Mr. Richardson, according to the announcement, will be to assist the radiocasters in the development of a more effective and comprehensive world coverage by radio. In the case of one short wave radiocaster, for instance, facilities for beaming to both Latin America and Europe were designed. Yet, it was learned, the station has never used its European beam more than twice, both times upon specific request, preferring rather to concentrate on Latin America where the possibilities of political involvement were fewer.

Stanley P. Richardson

New International Broadcasting Co-ordinator for American short wave stations.

Nine Stations Involved

In the radio co-ordination plan are nine short wave stations stretching from coast to coast. Their total rated power is 450,000 watts. The effective power of these stations, however, is much greater. Directive antenna, concentrating the radiocast energy into narrow beams, multiply the signal many times.

Short wave stations included in the scheme are located at Boston, Schenectady, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati and San Francisco. These stations are licensed to operate with 33 frequencies, a greater number than used by either the British or the Germans.

Mr. Richardson, after concluding his work with the President's Committee on War Relief Agencies, plans to establish headquarters in New York City. Private opinion in the industry was, however, that Mr. Richardson, or an assistant, would also have to be established in Washington. This would be due to the fact that a co-ordinator would have to have a very long finger in the State Department because of the confidential nature of the task.

Foe of U. S. Fascists Killed

CHICAGO, April 16 (AP)—John F. Arena, Editor of an Italian language newspaper which recently published editorials accusing Italians in official circles here of "fifth column" activities, was fatally shot on a North Side street last night.

Police Capt. Patrick O'Connell had his men seize copies of recent issues of Mr. Arena's paper, La Tribuna, and assigned translators to study its articles for possible clews to the killing. The captain said Mr. Arena had received numerous telephone threats because of his articles.

One editorial written in English, published Feb. 14 and reprinted Feb. 21, said in part: "We are glad to know that the great majority of American citizens of Italian blood are disgusted with the 'fifth column' activities of a Vice Consul at the Italian Consulate and his friends. Many times we have exposed these unscrupulous people, because with their intrigue they harm both the American and the Italian people and the good understanding between these two peoples."

In Washington, the House Committee on un-American Activities announced that Mr. Arena had supplied the Committee with information about Fascist activities in this country only a few hours before he was fatally shot.

A committee representative asserted that Mr. Arena had recently published editorials "attacking the Chicago Italian Consulate as the ring leader in the Italian Fascist movement in and about Chicago."

"Arena," the representative continued, "spent two hours yesterday with our Chicago investigator giving all the names and details of the Italian Fascist movement in Chicago and also advised the investigator that he had previously furnished J. Edgar Hoover, FBI Director, with information along the same line.

"We found a letter from Hoover thanking Arena for the information."

Mr. Arena, who also was known as the Marquis Giovanni Arena, a title he dropped when he became an American citizen six months ago, came to Chicago in the early 1930s, first engaging in the printing business. When the late Marshal Italo Balbo flew to the Century of Progress Exposition here in 1933 with a squadron of Italian planes, Mr. Arena printed the official program for the reception.

Later he was Editor of another Italian language paper, L'Italia, but in May, 1939, he left that paper amid a dispute with its owners over policies. One of the disputants and reported new owners of L'Italia was Philip D'Andrea, prominent Italian-American and once associated with Al Capone, the gang ruler. D'Andrea in 1931 was sentenced to six months imprisonment for carrying a concealed weapon during Capone's income tax trial.

Mr. Arena established La Tribuna and it and L'Italia have carried on an editorial war since. A libel suit which Mr. Arena filed against his former employers of L'Italia is still pending in Superior Court.

Work Stoppage

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16 (AP)—The C. I. O. Steel Workers' Organizing Committee sponsored a work stoppage at the American Car & Foundry Co. plant today, the second in two weeks, anda Union spokesman said production is "almost completely halted.

The plant employs 1,400 on British orders for artillery shells.

Carl W. Meier, S. W. O. C. executive board chairman, said that only company consent to a collective bargaining agency election will end the stoppage, begun yesterday by force department employees.

A. F. of L. Federal Local 22,518, which sponsored a two-day stoppage two weeks ago, has a collective bargaining contract with the company and claims 900 members. The S. W. O. C., asserting that it represents 800 workers, has petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for an election.

Iron Pay Raised

IRONWOOD, Mich., April 16 (AP)—Pay increases of 10 cents an hour have been granted to 1,000 iron miners employed by the Oilver Iron Mining Company, Republic Steel Corporation, and Hanna Iron Ore Company on the Gogebic range. Republic's employees on the Menominee and Marquette ranges will receive similar increases.

Posthumous Honors For N. Y. Detectives

NEW YORK, April 16 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, yesterday expressed the "profound respect" of King George and Queen Elizabeth for the courage of two New York City detectives killed last July 4 when a time bomb exploded in the British Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

In removing the bomb to a vacant plot, they averted even greater disaster, he said in presenting Distinguished Service awards posthumously to detectives Ferdinand A. Socha and Joseph J. Lynch in ceremonies at City Hall.

Mexico Speeds Quake Relief; Wide Area Hit

MEXICO, D. F., April 16 (AP)—The Government today rushed aid to stricken cities and towns of seven States in the wake of devastating shocks in Mexico's southern earthquake belt yesterday.

Communications were disrupted and the full magnitude of the property destruction and human toll, especially in the more remote sections, may not be known for days.

Colima, Capital of Colima State, 275 miles west of Mexico City, appeared to be hardest hit of the towns able to communicate with the Capital. Gov. Petro Torres Ortiz radioed that half of the City's 15,000 residents were homeless.

Colima volcano, near Colima, erupted, Governor Ortiz said, kindling forest fires that seriously menaced the shattered city.

Mexico City sustained damage estimated unofficially at more than $1,000,000 when heavy shocks wrecked buildings and started a fire in the industrial area that leveled a square block.

Series of Tremors

The temblor, which began with violent shocks lasting five minutes in Colima, tapering off in a series of lesser tremors, apparently centered in the historic earthquake center of Chilpancingo, about 50 miles inland from the Pacific Coast resort town of Acapulco.

(Chilpancingo is about 700 miles due south of Laredo, Texas.)

Destruction and undetermined numbers of casualties were reported from Guadalajara, Capital of Jalisco State and Mexico's second largest city; Manzanillo, important Pacific Coast port, and a dozen other cities across the country—as far east as Maltrata in Vera Cruz State which borders on the Gulf of Mexico.

(The master of the U. S. steamer West Munargo reported by wireless that his ship, when off Manzanillo, had been shaken by the quake and that a tremendous cloud of dust was seen to mushroom from the land.)

First reports from Colima said that numerous smaller towns around the City had been razed and that the forests in the area were "a roaring mass of flames." A radio message from an operator who identified himself as an amateur sending from Colima said that there were at least 30 fatalities.

The Colima power dam collapsed, leaving the City in darkness and hampering troops and volunteer rescue work.

Railway Tracks Blocked

The superintendent of the Colima division of the Southern Pacific Railroad said that a gigantic landslide had blocked the tracks for a half mile, to a depth of 36 feet in some places.

President Avila Camacho ordered a group of doctors and nurses to leave for Colima by automobile during the night. Three squadrons of military planes were loaded with supplies and food for a dawn take-off.

No fatalities and only a few injuries were reported in Mexico City, where the quake lasted only 30 seconds. Most of the 1,754,000 residents poured into the streets.

Gaping cracks split the sides of buildings in the business section, but most severely damaged of the City's large structures was the $500,000 Pontiac Building, where a large section of brick veneer eight stories high peeled off and crashed into the street.

The five-story Excelsior Building, where the Associated Press office is located, swayed so wildly that water sloshed into the streets from storage tanks on its roof.

Athlone Says U. S. And Canada to Forge Implements of Peace

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (CP)—The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada, told the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that the United States and Canada "will become the arsenals for forging the implements of peace" when the European war is ended.

The Earl declared that present war efforts must be converted to peace efforts at that time in order to preserve freedom, which, he said, must not only be fought for but treated as a "guarded flame."

"We are paying now for our failure to recognize this before the war," he declared. "We must never again forget that when we have secured our freedom, then we must remain always on guard to keep it."

"Not long ago, the President of the United States, in a memorable speech, referred to his country as an arsenal; he was then referring to forging the implements of war.

"I venture to suggest that when the war is over, the United States and Canada will become arsenals for forging the implements of peace."

Army Gets a Sergeant Who Can Really Bark

NORFOLK, Va., April 16 (AP)—Bosco, canine member of the 71st Coast Artillery Regiment at Fort Story, was promoted to sergeant yesterday with a regimental parade and attendant ceremonies.

The two-year-old Laborador Retriever was decorated with a bright red blanket with blue trimmings, one side bearing his name and the other his chevrons. Bosco then went to the reviewing stand with a guard of honor and stood beside Lt. Col. Dale D. Hinman, commanding officer, as the regiment paraded in the dog's honor.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

FURS

GENUINE EASTERN MINK COAT (taken in trade) perfect condition, guaranteed for 5 years; originally $1,500, now $325 for quick sale; 10 months to pay. MILLER FUR CO., 166 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. Beautifully illustrated catalogue Free on request.

ORGANISTS WANTED

ORGANIST—Auditions being held by First Church of Christ, Scientist, Springfield, Mass.; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply by letter to Box X-100, Room 38, 25 Harrison Ave., Springfield, Mass.

REAL ESTATE

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE OWNERS — Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS 10 S. LaSalle St., Chicago.

LA JOLLA, CALIFORNIA
RIVIERA OF THE PACIFIC
Charming ocean-front and hillside homes. HILDA C. BARRINGER, Licensed Real Estate Broker, 819 First National Bldg., San Diego; F-6116.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED social hostess, sports, publicity director, desires position; familiar all operating departments large, exclusive resorts-hotels; excellent references; tall, slim, cultural background. Write Box M-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Bookkeeper-Office Executive — Highest references; free to locate any city. Write Box W-7, Suite 2900, 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JOSEPHINE DILLON, COACH
IN HOLLYWOOD AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1941
1607 NO. ORANGE DRIVE HE. 1372
SCREEN — RADIO — STAGE

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BY PRIVATE family, antique furniture, Oriental rugs. Write F. M. G., 1397 Beacon Street, Brookline, Mass.

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7868

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 123 Walnut St.—Attractive apartment, 3 rooms, bath, oil heat; $25. Longwood 8807.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

74 THE FENWAY
1 and 2 rooms completely furnished, lights, refrigeration, etc., $50 to $75. Com. 0410, Boston, or superintendent on premises.

SUBLET furnished until October 1st, 2-room and kitchenette apartment; linen, piano; $80; refined. 47 East 61st St., N. Y. C.

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74, THE FENWAY—1, 2 and 3 rooms beautifully decorated; excellent location opposite the Fenway gardens; priced from $40 to $90, including electricity, cooking and refrigeration. Com. 0410, Boston, or superintendent on premises.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

EXECUTIVE seeking partnership will invest capital and services in well-established business; New York area. Write Box H-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BELLEVUE COTTAGES
Geneva-on-the-Lake, Ohio
Beautiful Home-Like Cottages, Lake Erie's Most Popular Summer Resort
Extra special low rates in June and September. 563 Lincoln Avenue, Tel. Linden 0137, Bellevue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—4 acres with completely furnished camp and guest cottage near Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, on Lake Winnepesaukee. Box E-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

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EMPLOYERS — HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN AND WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N.Y.C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks. Sell, Rent
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FOR SALE OR RENT

COLONIAL House in Westchester County, N. Y.; 7 rooms, 3 baths, fireplace; attractively located; landscaped to afford seclusion; 16 miles from New York City. Owner, Mr. A. Gunther, Twin Locust, R. F. D. #2, Kingston, N. Y.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS JACKETS and SCARFS VERY REASONABLE
FUR STORAGE—Fullest Protection Guaranteed —MINIMUM RATE $2.00—Repairing—Remodeling. LET US CALL FOR YOUR FURS. Phone LOngacre 5-4047. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Avenue, N. Y. C.

FUR SPRING JACKETS—Excellent collection; low-priced; remodeling and repairing; Parisian craftsmanship; storage vaults with Revillon Freres minimum $2.00. ARMAND et SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

HELP WANTED—MEN

GOOD-PAYING SUMMER JOBS for husky upper-class college men to work as waiters, housemen, gardeners, etc., and double as musicians or teach sports. $100 guaranteed for the season.
HAPPY ACRES VACATION CLUB
Middlefield, Conn.

$353,019 NYA Fund Granted South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—An additional $353,019 has been allocated to South Carolina for the operation of the National Youth Administration out-of-school employment program, with special emphasis on jobs providing young persons with practical experience for defense work, according to information received here. Total allotments for all states approximated $21,955,000.

This supplemental appropriation was made available on recommendation of the President and defense officials in the first deficiency appropriation measure signed by the President April 1. It is designed to facilitate employment in the N. Y. A. at a high level, particularly among out-of-school youths engaged in shop and mechanical production work and other jobs having a direct bearing on the needs of national defense.

Finnish Cabinet Change

HELSINGFORS, Finland, April 16 (AP)—President Risto Ryti today appointed Vaino Arola, a non-partisan farmer and business director, to succeed Vaino Kotilainen as Minister of Commerce and Supply. A wartime food crisis has made this post especially important. Mr. Kotilainen had been forced by reasons of health to give up the Ministry.

Local Classified

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, full or part time; excellent cook, laundress, cleaner; fine references. Telephone WOOD. LEhigh 4-2823, N. Y. C.

GIRL wanted to train for junior waitress in high-class restaurant near Boston; high school graduate, industrious; salary. Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER to care for motherless family in exchange for home and small wages; Ridgefield Park, N. J. Write Box M-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

HOUSEKEEPER (no objection to daughter school age) in exchange for home with salary. Box E-43, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED young woman, delighted if German speaking, to do light housework and care for 4-year-old child. 47 Windsor Rd., Waban, Mass. Las. 3113.

JEWELERS

JEWELRY ANTIQUE DIAMOND and PLATINUM JEWELRY
WIDMER, 31 West Street, Boston Lib. 3917

LOST AND FOUND

LOST — Certificate #8219 representing 20 shares National Union Fire Insurance Co. standing in name of Mrs. Marion C. O'Hearn, dated January 31, 1941. Communicate with Townsend, Anthony & Tyson, 30 State St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1918. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc., Office, Warehouse 241 North Ave., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
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PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, confidential; 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

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STEINWAYS and other standard makes, Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

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RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON COM 8630

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts BIGelow 3006

BEVERLY BARGAIN
Productive Investment or Home
House 11 rooms, 3 baths, 3 fireplaces, oil heat; 2-car garage; large lot of land on 2 streets. Apply: BENJ. A. PATCH
234 Cabot Street, Beverly, Mass.

FOR SALE
INCOME BEARING PROPERTY
North Carolina; excellent opportunity in thriving home city with delightful climate, corner lot, two street fronts, beautifully landscaped; group of buildings including (1) three, (1) four and (1) five-room apartments completely electrified, automatic oil heat, thermostat control; never vacant; also eleven guest rooms, all comfortably furnished and decorated; modern, desirable location; many regular guests monthly; property clear, owners retiring; would consider taking first mortgage; golden opportunity for home plus good income. Box 6-M, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

LEONIA, N. J.—Lot 50x100; desirable neighborhood; unusual price. Write Box M-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, rest and study; near church and Boardwalk. $1.00 daily, special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON—Quiet sunny room overlooking The Christian Science Mother Church Park; elevator. Apt. 18; permanent or transients. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON—Comfortable, homelike, large room near business district; breakfasts. 93 Mt. Vernon Street.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room in apartment house; conveniently located; home privileges. Telephone TRO 6807.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
Manager BRADFORD KENDRICK
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., GREENWICH VILLAGE—Business girl; studio living room, suitable for woman; kitchen privileges. CHe 2-4896 evenings or Sunday.

N. Y. C., 315 W. 98th (Apt. 5-B)—Large single, double rooms; home atmosphere; $7, $8 and $10. MRS. MENNINGER, AC 4-8975.

N. Y. C.—LOVELY room, private bath, cool, airy, kitchen privileges; doorman; midtown; elevator. (Apt. 3-F) Circle 7-6306.

N. Y. CITY, overlooking Columbia—Corner room and bath; lady or couple; $50. AC. 2-8108, Apt. 72, 601 West 115.

N. Y. C., 16 EAST 10TH ST.—TWO single rooms $25 and $30 monthly, in exclusive women's club. GR. 5-9239.

RUGS FOR SALE

BRAIDED RUGS for sale, 3 room-size rugs of artistic planning and good workmanship. MRS. C. V. WILLOUGHBY, Hollis, N. H., P. O. Brookline.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

A BUSINESS of your own in reserved territory—training—permanent commission income. Avon Products, Inc. Rit. 5056, Philadelphia, Pa.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY. HAN. 9600. Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

DENTAL TECHNICIAN desires position, 25 years' experience waxing and casting gold and chromium, also processing acrylic and rubber dentures. C. G. DETTMER, 80 West Forest Ave., Teaneck, N. J. Tel. Teaneck 7-7599-R.

EXPERIENCED man desires position taking charge of printing office, large or medium size. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HANDY man with ability, carpenter's helper, machine shop exp. or watchman. John A. Antoni, 24 So. Robinson St., W. Philadelphia, Sherwood 6715.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HOUSEKEEPER — Driver, own car; reader, traveler; unencumbered; Christian Scientist preferred; references. 211 Philadelphia Boulevard, Sea Girt, N. J.

CULTURED WOMAN of mature judgment, seasoned experience, desires secretarial position where tact, accuracy, adaptability, responsibility are required; finest references. Apt. 11-G, 483 West 23rd Street, N. Y. C.

SUMMER RENTALS

WADING RIVER, North Shore, L. I.—Well furnished three-room bungalow; screened porch, improvements; mile to beach; secluded, beautiful location, overlooks Sound; reasonable. SMITH, 8643 130th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS WANTED

WANTED—Semi-secluded summer bungalow; bathing; preferably Connecticut, 60-70 miles N. Y. City; modest rental. Vieth, 370 Riverside Dr., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

KENNETH HUMES
PIANIST and ORGANIST
Summer Courses in Piano Instruction
214 E. Broad St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. We. 2-4674

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0478
11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED

WANTED—2 to 10 acres of land between 18 and 30 miles north or west of Boston; must be moderate in price and in good neighborhood; no brokers. Reply P. O. Box 91, Medford, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

In Atlantic City
It's Blatt's for
California Fashions

America looks to California for Fashion inspiration particularly in gay, carefree Sports and Beach Togs.

Blatt's has selected the colorful, enjoyable merchandise from California's spectacular Fashion Future Show for your own bright fashion future!

3RD FLOOR

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at So. Carolina

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food *Delightful Surroundings*
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-6773 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
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Complete Mailing Service
for
Merchants, Churches Clubs, etc.
Multigraphing Addressing Mimeographing Typing
Foto-Stencils and Varitype Composing for Mimeograph and Photo-offset users
R. H. DOREMUS & SON
429 William St., East Orange
ORange 3-1300

Individual Millinery
HATS
Silver Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 5-9000

Springdale Service Station
387 Springdale Ave. Tel. Or. 3-9510
One-Stop Service
Cars Called For and Delivered
COMPLETE INSPECTION WORK
BRAKES—LIGHTS

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

HOME MADE
ICE CREAM and CANDIES
Breakfast *Lunch*
SCHRO-THEERS
374 Main Street Or. 5-9729

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN
SILVER and PLATE
Cleaned, Repaired, Replated
589 Central Avenue, Over Sears, Roebuck

HELEN YEATMAN
237 Park Ave. at Grove St.
GIFTS
"SELLING OUT" entire stock of giftwares, tables, lamps, pictures, etc.
Open evenings until 9

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
188 Main Street, Hackensack
38 Lexington Avenue Passaic, N. J. 96 Main Street Paterson

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

JERSEY CITY

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners
Ford Products with
Bennet Teed Service
Since 1919
BOULEVARD MOTOR CORP.
2392 Boulevard at Communipaw Ave.
Delaware 3-3400, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JEWELRY STORE CENTRAL
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

BErgen 3-2036
JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing, Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO. 2-0537

MAPLEWOOD BAKERY
EDWIN PETER, Prop.
BREAD, CAKE, PIES
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-1532

Community Shoe Rebuilder
Panama Hats Cleaned
Sport Shoes Renewed
Golf Shoes Rebuilt
89 Baker St. SO. 2-2189

MILLBURN

Moving—Storage
Rug Cleaning
Floor Coverings
RIMBACK STORAGE CO.

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Electrical Contractors
BOGART and HANSEN
568 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-6870

Spring on its way!!!
See us for Garden Supplies, Fertilizers and Paints
Visit or Telephone
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
Phones Mont. 2-3210—3211
233 Glen Ridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.

Books, Stationery, Art Wares, Leather Goods, Frames, Cameras, Games
Madison's
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1653

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.
Awnings, Window Shades And Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Mont. 2-6208

NEWARK

Buy Direct and Save Money
KNITTING YARNS
All Yarns — All Colors
WOOLCRAFT PRODUCTS
12 Hill Street, Newark, N. J.
Ma. 3-1458

Crossword Quiz Answers

J	O	H	N		A	V	A	L	O	N
O		E	Y	E		O	P	E		A
L	I		E	A	G	L	E		U	P
I	N	K		T	O	E		A	S	E
E	D	O	M		B		H	U	E	
T		N	U	M	E	R	A	L		M
	P	A	S		L		D	O	V	E
E	L	K		G	I	G		S	A	X
A	Y		D	I	N	A	H		T	I
S		F	E	Z		P	O	D		C
T	H	R	E	A	D		P	O	L	O

NEW JERSEY

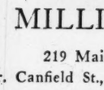
NEWARK
(Continued)

In New Jersey . . .
GRIFFITHS IS THE HOME OF

STEINWAY • CHICKERING
KIMBALL • MUSETTE • MINIPIANO
WURLITZER • GRIFFITH
HAMMOND ORGAN • NOVACHORD
and the HAMMOND SOLOVOX
"The Music Center of New Jersey"
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
603 BROAD STREET • NEWARK, N. J.
336 MARKET STREET • PATERSON, N. J.
338 W. FRONT STREET • PLAINFIELD, N. J.
All Stores Open Evenings

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records



GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
Office Furniture
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

COOPERATIVE PURCHASING BUREAU
63 New Street, Newark Ma. 3-4444-5
PRESTO COOKER
1 qt.—$9.50 2 qt.—$10.50
3 qt.—$11.50
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Austin's
MILLINERY
219 Main Street
Cor. Canfield St., Orange, N. J.

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
MEIER'S SERVICE STATION
Tires — Batteries — Accessories
Guaranteed Repairs
Repairs on Chrysler Made Cars
a Specialty
Tel. Or. 2-0689 517 Main Street

BONELESS SHAD A SPECIALTY
SANITARY FISH MARKET
"Fish that's fit to eat"
Free and Prompt Delivery in the Oranges and Maplewood
OR. 5-4700 181 Main Street

SOUTH ORANGE

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Glover's Esso Service Station
68 W. So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-9798
644 So. Center St. O. 4-6643
Fast, Dependable Service
Atlas Tires, Tubes, Accessories
Motorcycle Service

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Duff's Ginger Bread Mix
Duff's Waffle Mix
Extra Special 19c pkg.
Morrell's E-Z Cut Ham
11 to 12 lbs., 33c lb.
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4600

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

LOW COST HOT WATER
with a
TIMKEN
Water Heater
CHARLES R. DANN, Inc.
142 Somerset Street Tel. 6-6161

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD
(Continued)

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Bendix Home Laundry — Kelvinator Crosley Refrigerators
R. G. RADIO COMPANY
175 Main St. Hack. 2-0043
We Service Oil Burners and All Appliances

Battery Service Road Service
West View Service Station
FRANK J. AULETTA, Proprietor
"Service With a Smile"
87 Railroad Avenue Hack. 2-9377

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

Ridgefield Park Auto Company
Ford
MERCURY LINCOLN ZEPHYR
33 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3760

R. L. MAHON FUEL CO.
COAL
FUEL OIL COKE
59 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 3-0012

Ridgefield Park Hardware Co., Inc.
H. C. LUDEWIG, Mgr.
Paints Hardware *Garden Supplies Grass Seed*
205 Main Street Hack. 2-3009

RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Variety of Floor Waxes
½ gal. JOHNSON'S, with applier, $1.59
½ gal. WINDSOR, No-Rubbing, $ .89
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

June Travers
Gift Shoppe ★ Antiques
721 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-6626
Opposite the Cedar Lane Tea House

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

HARVEY KIPP
"The Finest in Meats"
Featuring
4-H Club Baby Beef
67 West Broad St., Bethlehem Phone 542

PENNSYLVANIA

BETHLEHEM
(Continued)

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 7120

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

SLATER'S
618 Edgmont Ave.
Chester, Pa.
Headquarters for
RED CROSS Shoes for Women
MEN'S FLORSHEIM and FREEMAN
BUSTER BROWN Children's Shoes

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Now Showing
JOYCE
PLAY SHOES

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Shop at Your Modern Food Store
STEVENSON'S MARKET
A complete line of Groceries, Meats and Vegetables
Free Delivery
3025 French Street Phone 01-371

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Featuring
Women's No-Mend and Gold Stripe Silk Hosiery

Manhattan Shirts
The colorings and patterns are unusually appealing. The new collar styles are smartly distinctive. Complete assortments at just $2
Others $2.50 to $5
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Gifts Interior Decoration

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

Harold's VALET SERVICE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3107 Derry Street Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Haverford

THE NANCY ALICE
Haverford, Pa.
GIFTS that are Indeed Different for All Occasions

GLADYS PAINE CORTRIGHT
375 W. Lancaster Avenue
Stroock and British Tweed Suits
Beginning at $18.75
Other Tweed Suits $16.75

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz-1658

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
VISIT US
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
York Rd., Abington Ogontz 4600

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE PERFECT GIFT
for any Occasion
A FINE WATCH
Liberal allowance on trade-in Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
RITTENHOUSE 7410
GUERRY & RIESTER
44 SOUTH 16TH STREET

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
MODESTY FORBIDS US to tell you all the nice things said about our new store. We cordially invite YOU to come and see for yourself.
Only a precious stone's throw from Wanamakers.
109 SO. 13TH STREET

CAPEHART WITH FM
World's finest automatic phonograph with FREQUENCY MODULATION radio. Make the side-by-side tone test. Only Capehart plays records on both sides. There is a CAPEHART PANAMUSE for as little as $150.00.
SHRYOCK RADIO AND TELEVISION
PENN A. C. BLDG., RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
Est. 1926 Open Wed. and Thurs. Eves.

See Our New 1941 Line of
ELECTROLUX GAS REFRIGERATORS
in Our Display Room
We also sell a complete line of Gas Ranges
Deferred Payments if Desired
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
N. W. Cor. 13th and Windrim Ave.
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Words of Current Interest

Behoved (Luke 24:46)—Pret. *be-hovd'* (*e* quick-long as in create, *o* long as in go). Webster's gives this pronunciation first choice, although it indicates, as second choice, a pronunciation of *hoovd* (*oo* as in moon) for the second syllable, mentioning that the word was formerly so pronounced, even when spelled with only one *o*.

A word of Anglo-Saxon source, synonymous with "befit." It translates a Greek verb which passes for a sort of auxiliary, meaning practically the same as English "must." Wycliffe starts "behooved," and the other old translators like the word well enough to continue it. An American Translation renders the passage in Luke "that Christ should suffer." Torrey, in his Four Gospels, has "that the Messiah must suffer."

Demonstrate — *Dem'-un-strat* (*e* short, *u* clipped-short as in circus, *a* long).

The Latin form of this word—*demonstrare*—means at first "to point out," and comes to signify "to prove." In English both ideas seem implied.

Longevity—*Lon-jev'-i-ti* (*o* short as in odd, *e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short as in it). The sound of *ng* that is heard in the word "long," when used by itself, is avoided in "longevity," though the meaning of "long" remains.

Here is another instance of a Latin word (*longaevitas*, "long life") taken over, with adapted spelling, into English, meaning and all.

Polycarp — *Pol'-i-karp* (*o* and *i* short, *a* as in *a*rm).

One of the earliest Ante-Nicene Fathers, who wrote an Epistle to the Philippians (surviving mostly in Greek) much in the admonitory style and manner of the canonical Epistle of James.

Probationary—*Pro-ba'-shun-er'-i* (*o* quick-long as in obey, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus, *e* short as in end, *i* short). In Britain, the general custom is to sound the *e* of the fourth syllable as in maker; and in this case, there is no secondary stress.

The Latin verb *probare*, "to approve," furnishes a stem for a noun, *probatio*, "approval." The verb's past participle, *probatus*, acquires in classic times the signification of "tested." English appropriates the noun in the form "probation"; and out of this it shapes for itself an adjective, "probationary." In the matter of meaning, English adopts the "test" idea for both its noun and its adjective.

Residue (Mark 16:13) — *Rez'-i-du* (*e* short, *i* clipped-short as in charity, *u* long as in cube).

A quaint use here survives, from an effort of the translators to turn the original text with exactitude. "Residue" represents a Greek word which means practically the same as "the others," though literally signifying "those remaining." The Rheims Version employs an idiomatic and correct rendering, "the rest." On point of derivation, "residue" keeps alive in English the classic Latin adjective *residuus*, "left over."

Tenacity—*Te-nas'-i-ti* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *a* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity, second short as in it).

The stem of this word is referred, no doubt correctly, back to the Latin verb *tenere*, "to hold." A classic abstract noun, *tenacitas* little used by Roman writers, comes in serviceably as a French and an English derivative with spelling adapted—*ténacité* and *tenacity*—to each language.

Tenor — *Ten'-er* (first *e* short, second as in maker).

Borrowed straight from the Roman vocabulary, "tenor," strictly used, means "course"; or, as lexicographers explain, something "held to" (Latin *tenere*, "to hold") Webster's finds an Anglo-Saxon equivalent in "drift." As a musical term, "tenor" designates one of the parts of a harmony, and also the singer of the part.

Unrebukeable (I Tim. 6:14)—*Un'-re-buk'-a-b'l* (first *u* short, *e* quick-long as in debate, second *u* long as in cube, *a* as in sofa). Webster's prefers to spell this word without an *e* following the *k*, but the pronunciation is the same in either case.

That is unrebukable which cannot be blamed or chided. Explanations of the origin of the word "rebuke" have no great air of certainty, but the source is evidently French. Tyndale starts employment of "unrebukeable" as English for a Greek adjective meaning that which cannot be attacked. The Rheims Version has "blameless." Authorized restores "unrebukeable."

Vice versa — *Vi'-se vur'-sa* (*i* long, *e* quick-long as in debate, *u* as in urn, *a* as in sofa).

Means about the same as "conversely." But it renders unnecessary the clause or sentence of explanation that must follow "conversely," and so has a special rhetorical use and force.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

Cormorants

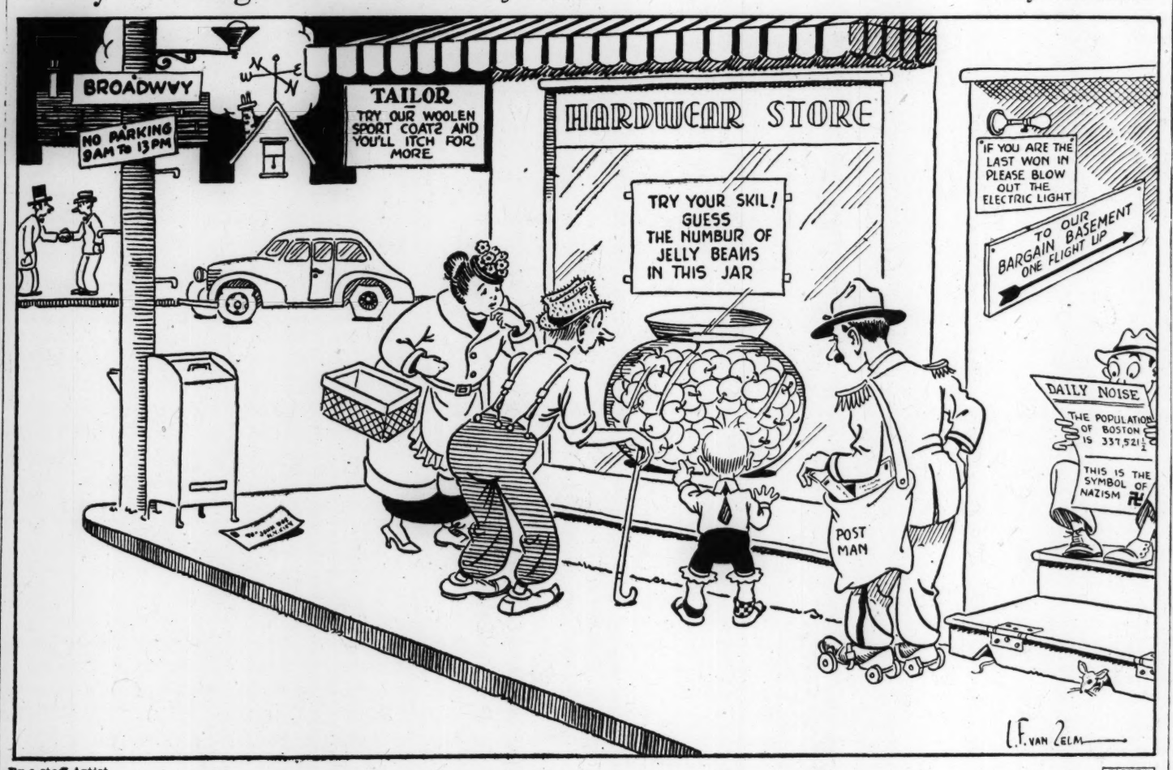
Cormorants are ranked with the world's best fishermen. The Japanese catch and train these big wild sea birds to fish for them by torchlight at night. They are superb submarine swimmers, can dive 120 feet deep, and stay under water for minutes at a time! By using both their wings and webbed feet at the same time, they can outswim most fish. American cormorants are staging a rapid comeback. Island colonies on the Maine coast are becoming particularly plentiful.

Light Diesels

Diesel engines are often thought of as heavy, but Diesels weighing less than two pounds per horsepower are now being turned out for U. S. Army tanks.

A Day in Bungleville—*The Guessing Contest*

By van Zelm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TO OUR BARGAIN BASEMENT ONE FLIGHT UP
DAILY NOISE
THE POPULATION OF BOSTON IS 331,521
THIS IS THE SYMBOL OF NAZISM
POST MAN
L.F. van Zelm

By a staff Artist

Can You Correct This Cartoon?

The artist, in this second of his series on Bungleville activities, has again included in his sketch many obvious mistakes—one of course would be the spelling of "Hardwear." Take a pencil and check the 38 mistakes that have been made in this picture.

Daily Quotation

EVERYWHERE you endeavor to be useful, everywhere you will be at home.—GOETHE.

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. It is near Lake Louise in Alberta, Canada.
2. Magallanes, formerly Punta Arenas, in Chile.
3. North Dakota.
4. One of the aboriginal race of Borneo.
5. Moscow.
6. A palm with a terminal leaf bud found in the West Indies; also a fan-palm of Australia.
7. Lafayette, Indiana.
8. The East; especially the countries of eastern Asia.
9. In the Canal Zone, on June 22.
10. A lake in the Trossach country of Scotland; made famous by Sir Walter Scott.

Did You Ever Wonder

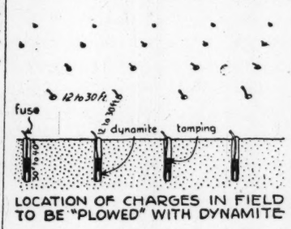
How It Is Possible to 'Plow' With Dynamite?

The plow is one of the oldest agricultural implements, though until about a hundred years ago it was a very crude affair. In this machine age, multiple or gang plows, pulled by a tractor, can till more land in a day than the old single plows, drawn by horse or oxen, could cultivate in a whole season.

Even these modern plows, however, turn over only the surface soil. In the course of time, they may cause a hard layer of soil called a "plow sole" to develop just below the depth to which they penetrate.

Such a layer of hard-pan material, whether caused by long-continued plowing or otherwise, acts as a barrier to the passage of both roots and water. Large subsoil plows may be used for breaking up this hard pan, but these plows require such a large power unit that, unless the acreage is large, the cost of their use may prove excessive.

At this point, dynamite steps in with a possible solution. After holes are drilled straight down 30



LOCATION OF CHARGES IN FIELD TO BE "PLOWED" WITH DYNAMITE

to 40 inches, a half to a stick of dynamite is placed in each hole, the holes in rows 12 to 30 feet apart and spaced the same distance apart in the rows. The holes are then tightly tamped or packed with soil or sand, to confine the action of the explosive.

Setting off the dynamite thus distributed opens up cracks and fissures in the hard-pan material, through which water can descend and ascend, increasing the capillary movement of moisture. The loosening of the soil permits the roots to develop freely and the soil also is aerated. Proper subsoil blasting often will make non-productive land suitable for cultivation, and will restore depleted soil to normal productiveness.

Plows are necessary to proper soil cultivation, and it is not pretended that dynamite can take their place. But "deep plowing," as subsoil blasting with dynamite sometimes is called, can often be used advantageously to supplement the work of the ordinary plow, loosening the soil to a depth of almost as many feet as the plow loosens in inches, and reclaiming old and depleted fields which might otherwise be abandoned.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. Moraine Lake?
2. The southernmost city in the world?
3. The home state of Senator Gerald P. Nye?
4. A Dyak?
5. Red Square?
6. A cabbage-tree?
7. Purdue University?
8. The Orient?
9. Bolivarian Day celebrated as a public holiday?
10. Loch Katrine?

(Answers appear on this page)

In Lighter Vein

Adequate Identification

Sentry: "Halt! Who's there?"
Voice: "American."
Sentry: "Advance and recite the second verse of The Star Spangled Banner."
Voice: "I don't know it."
Sentry: "Proceed, American."—The American Legion Magazine

Happy Group

Have you heard the story of the three little girls sent out of London who found a new home at a farmhouse? They asked to be allowed to share the same room. Their hostess agreed, and one of the girls wrote home jubilantly:

"We have dogs and calves and horses and pigs and cows and chickens and we all sleep in the same room."—Answers.

Shrewd Advice

Young Highlander: "Father, I have to have an Atlas for school."

Father: "Ah, well, son, y'd better wait till the wor'rld's mair settled."

Confusing Tactics

"On the fourth day the infantry advanced towards the hills ankle deep in mud and often moving backwards owing to the thickness of the scrub."—Daily Paper.

Very confusing for the enemy.—Punch ©

Daily Anecdote

The Free Spender

Edward Everett Hale was once a guest at a millionaire's dinner. The host was a free spender, but he wanted full credit for every dollar put out. As the dinner progressed, he told his guests what the expensive dishes had cost.

"This terrapin," said the host, "was shipped direct from Baltimore. A Baltimore cook came on to prepare it. The dish cost one dollar a teaspoonful."

So he talked of the fresh peas, the hothouse asparagus, the Covent Garden peaches, and the other courses. He dwelt especially on the expense of the large and beautiful grapes, each bunch a foot long, each grape bigger than a plum. He told down to a penny what the grapes had cost him apiece.

The guests looked annoyed. They ate the expensive grapes charily. But Dr. Hale, smiling, extended his plate and said:

"Would you mind cutting me off about $1.87 worth more, please."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Extra Plate Club"

Little Rock, Ark.

The influx of boys to the training camp near this city has brought into being the "Extra Plate Club" in a local church. A group of the members, realizing that even young men may miss the comforts of home and the companionship of those who share similar cultural interests, have agreed that whenever boys from the military camps attend their church services, the members shall invite them home for dinner afterward.

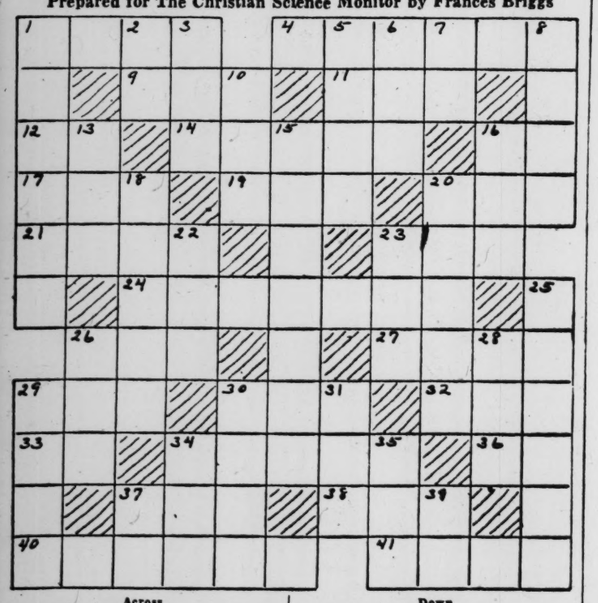
"Of course," adds the contributor of the above information, "there is no reason why this 'Extra Plate Club' could not function near a university, or in any community which has young men and women living away from home."

A Verse for Today . . .

Debate thy cause with thy neighbour himself; and discover not a secret to another.—PROV. 25:9.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was first name of Galsworthy, English novelist?
4—What is an ocean island of medieval romance?
9—Organ of sight is what?
11—How might a poet write "open"?
12—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
14—What gold coin of U. S. has value of ten dollars?
16—Above.
17—What is black protective secretion of a cephalopod?
19—Fore part of foot is what?
20—Who was mother of Peer Gynt?
21—What name was given to Esau?
23—Color.
24—What is a word used in expressing a number?
26—Dance step.
27—What bird is used as symbol of peace?
28—What leather is used especially in sporting shoes?
30—What is a kind of chaise?
32—Who invented saxophone?
33—Ah!
34—Who was Jacob's daughter?
36—What is another name for the palm lily?
37—What was formerly worn as national headdress of Turks?
38—Capsule of a plant is what?
40—What is manufactured at Willimantic, Conn.?
41—What sport is played at Meadow Brook, L. I.?

Down

1—What is a city of Illinois?
2—Pronoun.
3—What American humorist was born in 1850?
5—What is a mouselike or ratlike rodent?
6—What is an immense Hawaiian herb?
7—French article.
8—Back of the neck is what?
10—To devour.
13—Where might you spend a rupee (abbr.)?
15—What French family gave its name to a kind of tapestry?
16—To employ.
18—What is an official residence in Turkey?
20—What is a Greek wood-wind musical instrument?
22—What is name of a genus of rodents?
23—What is past tense of "have"?
25—Rio Grande forms boundary between Texas and what country?
26—What is one of veneer sheets, forming plywood?
28—Large tub is what?
29—If you were in Carthage, Mo., in what direction would you travel to reach Springfield?
30—To what place in Egypt would you go to see the Sphinx?
31—Mountain pass is what?
34—What is a river of England and Wales?
35—What is a twining Eurasian vine?
37—Island of Madagascar belongs to whom (abbr.)?
39—Act.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

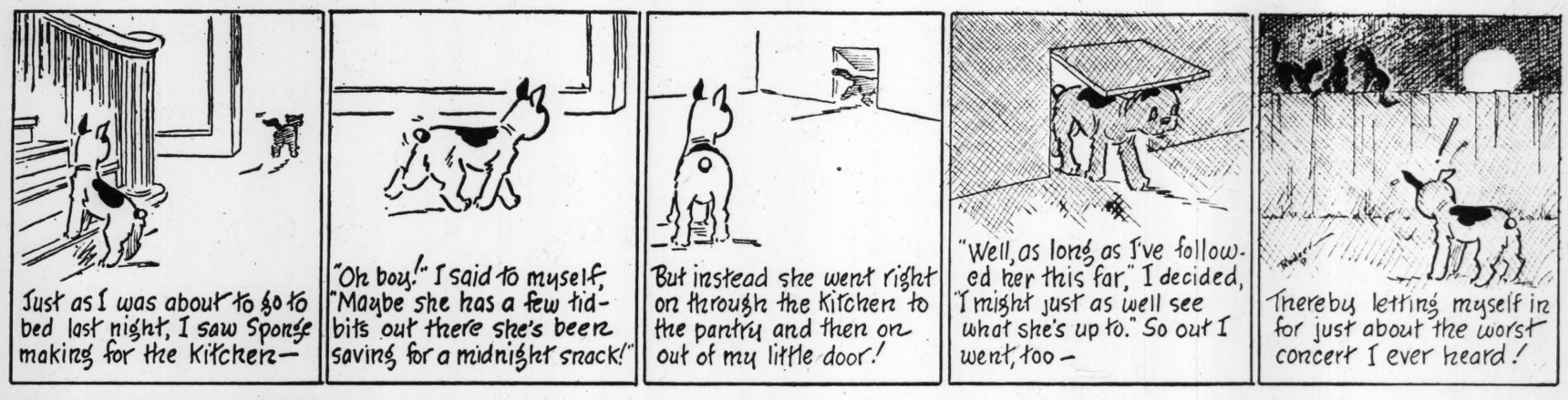
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Strong Objection*

By LE PELLEY

IT'S THE SAME MAN I SAW WHEN WE WERE GETTING PROVISIONS —
HE HAS NO RIGHT TO TAKE THE CHEST OR TO HOLD US PRISONERS
SEE HERE! WE FOUND THIS CHEST! I DEMAND YOU STAND ASIDE!
CALM DOWN, MR. WHISKERS
WE'RE GOING TO DO AS WE PLEASE IN THIS MATTER ... IF ANYONE HAS ANY OBJECTIONS .. SPEAK UP!
MAY I OFFER AN OBJECTION?
WHO SAID THAT?
I DID — MY NAME IS MR. ORCHID ..
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Of Course That's Just My Opinion*

By RODGERS


Just as I was about to go to bed last night, I saw Sponge making for the kitchen—
"Oh boy!" I said to myself, "Maybe she has a few tidbits out there she's been saving for a midnight snack!"
But instead she went right on through the kitchen to the pantry and then on out of my little door!
"Well, as long as I've followed her this far," I decided, "I might just as well see what she's up to." So out I went, too—
Thereby letting myself in for just about the worst concert I ever heard!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Weeds Have Trouble With Waddles*

By THE HAGERS

I RECOGNIZED, AS ON I SPED, MORE WEEDS THAT FILL MY FLOWER BED.
BEHIND ME I HEARD SOMEONE SHOUT. A HUGE EARTHWORM EXCLAIMED, "LOOK OUT!"
MILK BOTTLES DROPPED ON EVERY SIDE. "YOU HIT A MILKWEED, DUCK," HE CRIED.
"LOOK! THERE'S A RAGWEED; TAKE YOUR PICK. AND WIPE UP ALL THAT MILK. BE QUICK!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Ocean-Going Fire Hose"

When President Roosevelt first put forward the lend-lease plan, he likened it to the hose one neighbor would lend another. He said that if your neighbor's house was afire you would be glad to save your own by handing him your hose, and wouldn't quibble about whether he should buy it or return it. At his latest press conference he declared that American ships carrying lend-lease supplies will be protected outside combat zones. In other words, he voiced American determination to see that no one shall seize or destroy the "hose" while it is still in "Uncle Sam's backyard" being passed over the "fence" to Neighbor John Bull.

The White House correspondents tried to find out whether the President meant that merchant ships would be armed or convoyed. In this endeavor, one asked whether Mr. Roosevelt had any "ocean-going fire hose." The question brought no disclosure as to methods. Mr. Roosevelt is waiting for public opinion to absorb the shock of German successes in the Balkans and Libya. He is confident that Americans will see that no retreat is safe. He evidently expects them to recognize instead that an advance is necessary and to unite behind measures to insure delivery of lend-lease aid.

By July 1, American mass-production will really show results. As William S. Knudsen said in Boston on Tuesday, the United States will then begin to "look this war in the eye and not be ashamed." Sooner or later Americans will decide that they can be fully unashamed only if they carry through on promises of aid made in the Lend-Lease Act. They will look the war in the eye and decide that keeping out of it cannot be the first consideration of American policy. They will see that the most dangerous position now is one of hesitation, and the safest one of united firmness.

There is good reason to believe that a bold policy which insures aid getting to Britain and prevents the Nazis from winning the decisive Battle of the Atlantic will in the end be more effective not only in maintaining what Wendell Willkie called "an area of freedom" in the world but in defending America. The American people have already settled the direction of their policy; they need to sharpen their resolve and quicken their action to carry it through. The "hose" must somehow be applied where it will help put out the fire. To make it "ocean-going" by guarding deliveries to all non-combatant areas or even to Iceland—to which the Nazis can apply only an illegal "blockade"—may be the safest procedure.

Indeed, Americans would do well to look about for other means of making application of the "hose" effective. They have not the men and do not see the necessity of sending an expeditionary force. But they have ships and other resources which can well extend protection and greatly increase the amount of "water" the British and the other active firemen can pump through the hoses they now have on the fire. The Azores, Singapore, and Dakar—the last within reach of Nazi land forces now in North Africa—may soon become places where the American "hoseman" might act to prevent the fire spreading.

Why Yugoslavia Stood

The Nazis have charged that American pledges caused the Yugoslavs to take their admirable stand against Berlin's demands. Such a charge ignores the manner in which that resistance crystallized. It leaves out of account the popular uprising in Yugoslavia.

Yet some Americans appear impressed by the Nazi version of the Yugoslav crisis. Constantin Fotich, Yugoslav Minister in Washington, has taken note of this credulity, remarking that it is reflected even in the Congressional Record. In behalf of verity, and his own countrymen's courage, patriotism and morality, he has issued a public denial of the Nazi charge.

"My people made this choice consciously," he declares, pointing out that the revolt was not the result of a secret conspiracy of army generals but "originated among the masses." And he adds, "They accepted their destiny fully aware that by paying the gruesome price of sacrifice they are rendering a service to Great Britain and Greece, and assuring for themselves an honorable place in history. Is it not fair to give them credit for that much at least?"

Lovers of freedom will spare such of its champions as the Yugoslavs the insult of believing Nazi estimates of them.

Firsts

No more frontiers to conquer?

Penn Yan, New York, reports that nearly half of its 800 public school pupils have never ridden on a train—yet. Only 2 per cent of them have ever ridden a bicycle. In Chicago 500 high school students have just seen a stage play for the first time.

Who remembers the "firsts" of half a century ago and later? The first auto one ever set eyes on—a "horseless carriage" at the head of the circus parade. A first "drama"—Uncle Tom's Cabin played in a tent on the village green. A first plane ride, only twenty years ago. Radio? Yes, the adventure of first hearing a program by "wireless."

Yet as we wonder what new experiences and adventures lie ahead, we find that there are some boys and girls who haven't yet ridden on a train or a bicycle.

Paradoxes of progress!

Mr. Loeffler Goes to Washington

Those interested in the improvement of the Boston municipal governmental picture will receive with regret the news that Herman C. Loeffler is resigning as secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau to accept a post high in the United States Budget Bureau in Washington. Under Mr. Loeffler, the Research Bureau has perhaps been the most active single agency in Boston working for those twin demands of a forward-moving democracy, economy and efficiency.

It is to be noted, moreover, that in the last decade the Bureau has fitted together a fairly comprehensive picture of the things that need to be corrected in Boston—the equitable reassessment of real estate, the pruning down of surplus personnel, a more realistic and satisfactory approach to the problem of relief, to name but a few. These studies are available to any city official.

That the zeal of those in authority has thus far lagged behind the trail blazing of the Research Bureau is no reason for discouragement among supporters of the Bureau. It is to be hoped that Boston will continue to have available under a new secretary the fine, clear analysis and leadership that it has enjoyed during Mr. Loeffler's direction.

For Mr. Loeffler, the appointment in Washington is a deserved promotion. His work in Boston, a city whose fiscal affairs are probably as complex and murky as any in the Country, should prove a good preparation for this enlarged service to the Nation.

Peace in Steel

Negotiation of a new contract between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) and the United States Steel Corporation has proved apparently to be a process of peacemaking and wage revision for the entire iron and steel industry in the United States. It seems to insure a large degree of industrial tranquillity and steady production at a time when these are of transcendent importance.

Indications are that the granting of the full 10-cents-an-hour wage increase requested by the union hinged partly on maintenance of the competitive situation among the steel producers. For the concession by "Big Steel" followed closely as if by prearrangement on the announcement of a similar 10-cent general increase in wage rates by the National Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem, Republic, and Youngstown companies.

Gratifying as are wage increases in general, the size of this one impels a question whether it may not contribute toward a spiraling price rise which all desire to avoid. The company management doubtless feels it is important that the union has yielded its demand for a closed shop; and in fact it is helpful to have that issue left aside. But will the addition of 10 cents an hour to what is already a fairly high wage require an increase in steel prices?

The increase in wages is materially larger than would seem called for by any rise thus far in living costs. Retail food prices, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have risen only 2.9 per cent during the last year, and wholesale prices of commodities in general, less than 6 per cent. Addition of 10 cents an hour is an increase of 11½ per cent in the average steel wage and of nearly 16 per cent in the former 62½-cents-an-hour minimum wage for the industry.

It is recognized that labor spokesmen, in negotiating a contract which is to hold for a considerable future period, must try to anticipate economic conditions affecting the workers. But the Nation should take care that it does not unwarrantedly bring about an injurious inflation of prices, affecting all consumers as well as defense workers, by too much anticipation of it.

Our Readers Ask—

Why Not Organize Dynamic Democracy?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The articles by Joseph C. Harsch, Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States, were excellent. Mr. Harsch uncovered for us the German character. And I recall the impression I received in April, 1919, when we as members of the A. E. F. Press Special went from the northern part of France into the German cities along the Rhine: no destruction of any kind. At that time I asked: Why? And I have done so many times since then. Later in the month of April, 1919, I was sent by the U. S. Intelligence Service, Advanced General Headquarters, Trèves, into Berlin. There also I failed to find any destruction like that I had seen in northern France. In fact there was no destruction at all. From my work among the Germans of all classes I found that they prided themselves upon having confined the destruction of war to territory outside Germany.

Later, in 1920, 1921 and 1922, when I sat in on missions appointed under the various treaties of peace, I found that same type of boasting the rule among Germans. The immunity enjoyed by the Germans did not seem just to me then, does not now. This war has brought the horrors of battle closer to the civilian population of Germany, and I agree entirely with Mr. Harsch that the more this lesson is brought home to the German people the sooner we will see peace. Hunger and privation and internal troubles I did see in Germany during 1919—but of those conditions we can see enough right here in the United States. The truth is: You can stand up under much lack of food if your house is not blown to pieces by a bomb or artillery fire. To suffer as the English are suffering today that is the real test of stamina—and the British are magnificent!

Like Wendell Willkie I am of German blood (origin of the Zilisch family is Frankfort on the Oder). Like Mr. Willkie I repudiate everything that Hitlerism stands for, just as I did in 1917 when I enlisted in the Army for service against the Kaiser and Germany's ruthless submarine warfare.

And there are thousands of us with German blood who stand against Naziism.

To me it seems strange that the forces for evil organize into Brown Shirts, Black Shirts, Silver Shirts, and so on, while the forces for good do relatively little in a militant way.

We sing:

> Onward, Christian soldiers,
> Marching as to war,
> With the cross of Jesus
> Going on before.

We read for its lesson the story of Gideon, his stratagem, his victory. . . . "By the three hundred men . . ."

But what are Americans actually doing about it?

I have just read this challenging paragraph in "Making Democracy Dynamic," by Henry W. Steiger, Weekly Magazine Section, The Christian Science Monitor:

> Most people look at the present war as a threat of the totalitarian Axis Powers against the democracies. It can be viewed in a more positive way: The democracies are forced to reach a higher approach to perfection.

There is the constitution for an organization of God's followers everywhere.

Why not organize dynamic democracy?

Either the story of Gideon and other stories in the Bible hold truths and guidance for us or they do not. I believe that they do.

God gave Gideon two signs and told him what to do. And God is ready today if we will only listen to that "still small voice" which is greater than all the noise of bombs and tanks and guns.

Isn't imagination stirred to that thought of militant action among those of us who call ourselves Christians, believers in God, synonymous with good?

Here is my voluntary enlistment in dynamic democracy. OSCAR C. ZILISCH

Minneapolis, Minn.

Are Isolationists Imperialists?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is a very curious thing that American isolationists are our worst imperialists. Have you noticed that the interventionists, much maligned as meddlers in a war of rival imperialisms, do not advocate the acquisition of any territory, whereas the isolationists often suggest taking over territory in this hemisphere?

Colonel Lindbergh says, apparently in all seriousness, that we should take over Canada. He never thinks to find out how Canada feels about it. Henry Ford says we should aid both sides in this war until they both collapse, at which time we can pick up the pieces. John T. Flynn, the New York chairman of America First, says we should take this golden opportunity to pick up European colonies on this side of the ocean (without asking the colonies if they like the idea). The Japanese way to perfection.

These remarks certainly have all the earmarks of imperialism. Furthermore, as to meddling in foreign nations' affairs, just picture how the foreign nations would feel if we started to walk off with territory which had been in their possession for centuries. Exactly as if Japan took this golden opportunity to annex the Philippines.

BENJAMIN W. FRAZIER

Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Parallels—1938 and 1941?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In 1938 Great Britain was bitterly reproached on both sides of the Atlantic because she failed to come, with inadequate armaments, to the rescue of Czechoslovakia.

Yet now, when the United States is in much the same position, but with the issue far more clear, one reads little, in the scores of speeches and letters printed in the press, of any obligation to fight alongside Britain in defense of freedom and decency. The emphasis is almost solely on the need to protect America.

But the more unselfish point of view must surely be shared by millions of Americans; and if it could find wider expression, would not that go far to dispel those doubts and fears which now seem to impede resolute action? A. W. LIDDERDALE

London

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Sitting Room Decoration—1895

Linocut by Tom Rost, Courtesy The Milwaukee Journal

". . . when we came in . . . our stockings wet and our fingers numb inside our mittens, to see the flames leaping behind the windows . . ."

The Twilight of the Base Burner

We scarcely noticed the amount of space it devoured, in the fall, because then we admired its strangeness, and we knew that we had a rapidly increasing need of it. The wind had a nip that the noonday sun, grown pale and insubstantial, could not dispel, and the parlor was a chill cavern that held no promise of returning warmth for many a month to come.

So we were delighted when we came home from school one day and found that Father had set up the base burner. The center table was pushed into a corner and the chairs were crowded, but our eyes were all for the stove, set proudly on its zinc base, its black surfaces polished to a blue luster, its nickel scroll work gleaming and the ornamental top piece nearly piercing the ceiling. There was some anxiety, at first, about the stability of the stove pipe, and talk of possible birds' nests in the chimney; but a few pats and pushes on the pipe, and a roaring fire, from which every bit of smoke ascended the flue and was whisked away by the rising wind, reassured us.

When the snow drifts were piled high, and neighborhood talk centered on thermometers —"It was zero right here on our porch at 6 o'clock this morning!" "Must have been five below at our house, at least,"—no one disputed the supremacy of the base burner, much less begrudged it space. We were awakened in the morning by Father shaking down the grate, and lay still under the covers until the returning quiet informed us that the fire was burning, when we slipped hastily into our dresses and, seizing icy shoes and stockings, raced to the parlor to finish dressing in the cozy corner behind the stove. Mother never would condone this practice openly, but she would be too busy in the kitchen to protest until the last shoe was buttoned.

Then the afternoons when we came in, weary from playing in the snow, our stockings wet and our fingers numb inside our mittens, to see the flames leaping behind the windows of the base burner, and to feel the heat bathing us as we peeled off our chilled wraps and put our feet on the solid, comforting railing—oh, never, then, would we complain that the stove took up too much room.

* * *

But inevitably came a day that turned it into a monstrosity, not to be endured for another minute. "That old stove just must come down," Mother would say. "We can't turn around in this room." The mornings might be chilly yet, but this was different from the autumn chill. Now it was the cold that was insubstantial, lacking authority, and the sun was king again.

Father would sigh, and even grumble. Why, we might need a fire again; almost sure to. He'd known cold snaps as late as June when a fire felt mighty good. Besides, he doubted the base burner would go out through the door. Well, yes, it did come in last fall, but it had been a tight squeeze, and besides, with all the spring work—. But he was fighting a losing battle, and he knew it. It was only when Mother, feigning defeat, said, "Oh, all right, leave it up!" that he would walk around it, eyeing it dubiously, testing the stove pipe to see how much soot fell down. Mother would scurry for old newspapers and rags, and the ceremony of Taking the Stove Down would be on.

* * *

After it was all over, the spots on the wallpaper repaired as well as might be, the flue stop with its painted spray of roses dusted and inserted, the floor scrubbed and covered with a rag rug, the table and chairs back in their summer places, how spacious the room looked. Why, it was quite a grand place! The sun streamed in through the open door, school would be out next week, and the colts were frisking in the pasture. But, just once before we let summer take us, we stole a look at the old base burner in the shed.

Cleaned and rubbed with tallow, its bright surfaces dimmed, it waited patiently for the autumn winds that would make it once more the center around which the life and gaiety of the family gathered. MARY ZIRKLE

The Wide Horizon

Öszinte Örömmel és Barátsággal

('With Sincere Joy and Friendship')

By R. H. Markham

The last Hungarian newspaper that came to my desk bears the date of February 27. It was six weeks on the way.

Practically the whole of the first page of this Budapest newspaper was filled with an article about the "Magyar-Yugoslav pact of Eternal Friendship." The sub-heading was, "With sincere joy and with friendship, the country received the Yugoslav guests." A large photograph shows the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Alexander Cincar (Tsintsar)-Markovitch and the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Bárdossy László, standing together, in front of the Hungarian Foreign Office in Budapest.

They are surrounded by a Magyar guard of honor. The stiffly erect soldiers wear steel helmets and carry rifles with bared bayonets. They seem to be the guarantors of the eternal friendship. The Yugoslav minister, a robust, full-faced man, is smiling in an enigmatic way. Perhaps he is wondering, "How long will this eternal friendship last?" The tall, slender Magyar minister stands very straight and solemn, with a rather grim look on his face.

After that photograph was snapped, developed, turned into a cut and reproduced in the Budapest News, the paper was rushed into a truck, whisked down Budapest's wide, splendid Ring Boulevard to the Keleti railroad station and sent on its way to tell the world of eternal friendship. On the second page of the paper is another picture of the Magyar Prime Minister, Count Paul Teleki, with the Yugoslav guest.

* * *

The text accompanying the pictures is quite effusive. It points out what a splendid people the Serbs are, how they have always been gallant and brave, what a high sense of honor they have and how they desire only peace and independence.

A Magyar postman sent this paper off from Budapest on the fast train and an American postman brought it to my door in Boston, just as quickly as he could. On reading it I could not but be thrilled by such an enthusiastic manifestation of eternal friendship between rivals. But local newspapers coming to my desk, at the same moment as the Budapest daily, announced that Hungary had already attacked Yugoslavia. That "eternity of friendship" had run out!

Those very Magyar soldiers, who in the picture, were standing at attention before the Hungarian and Yugoslav flags, had been ordered by that very Magyar minister, who had solemnly pledged his word of honor in the picture—those friendship-guarding soldiers had been ordered by the friendship-vowing minister to invade Yugoslavia. They had immediately responded and seized land inhabited by a million Yugoslav citizens, a majority of whom were genuine South Slavs and not Magyars.

Perhaps, after a few more weeks, I shall receive another Hungarian paper from Budapest showing those same brave Magyar soldiers "heroically freeing sacred lands from oppressive Serb neighbors."

Such an astonishingly dramatic reversal in the policy of the Hungarian government causes this writer more sadness than surprise. The sinister change of policy from eternal friendship to destructive enmity was due not so much to Magyar dishonor, as to the European situation. The friendship had been built upon sand. A Nazi tempest arose and blew the house of friendship away.

* * *

At the present moment, all European relations are as sand. That continent consists for the most part of subjugated nations inhabiting puppet States. Their governments are but sad or vain marionettes dangling from the hands of Herr Hitler and his Nazis. Temporarily, most foundations have been swept away. Law, justice, freedom, ethical rights, treaties, international co-operation have been carried off, on a flood of violence.

For the moment, only one effective norm remains: the ambitions of the Nazis. Only one kind of diplomatic action survives: punishments and rewards meted out by Herr Hitler. If you oppose the Nazi Führer you are torn to pieces. If you accept his yoke, you are rewarded with crumbs of booty, taken from those who had honor. A master holds court; courtiers fawn before him.

It is a notorious fact, written on a thousand pages of history, that the promises of such courtiers have no value. The pledges of agents who are not free, never have value. Where the norm of all conduct is favoritism, there can be no ethics, all treaties are worthless.

Honor can be brought back to European lands only when the regime of totalitarian violence is stopped.

Mirror of World Opinion

They've Heard the Word

An increasing agitation for wartime prohibition of alcoholic liquor in Canada is noted at Ottawa. The government hears more and more of petitions, delegations and letters to ministers and members of Parliament in this sense. And it seems that the government, remembering something of the history and tradition of prohibition agitations, is slightly disturbed in its mind and rather wishes it knew what to do.

It is safe to assume that a pretty hard-boiled attitude will characterize the decisions taken, if any. The ideologies of prohibition are too recent and unhappy in memory for any responsible statesman to assume that they provide the basis for practical or profitable politics in a nation at war. But the economics of the thing are, so to say, another vintage altogether.

The factors in this problem begin with the statement that the current liquor bill of the nation stands at $130,000,000 a year. The Dominion takes about $40,000,000 for revenue, the provinces take a similar amount and the rest is left for the trade.

Prohibition would take this revenue from the Dominion, and incidentally there would be a tremendous lot of politics about its taking the other revenue from the provinces. On the other hand, if the money now spent on liquor could be diverted to war investment by the liquor consumers, the nation might, on balance, profit by it in the economy of the war.—*Vancouver* (B. C.) *Daily Province.*

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